

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.VOLUME XL.—NUMBER 47.
WHOLE NUMBER 567.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1874.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS

MASSACHUSETTS FARMS

FULLY DESCRIBED IN
COUNTRY HOMES,

An Illustrated Book of Sixty Pages, Mailed on receipt of Ten Cents.

CONTENTS.

MAPLEWOOD STOCK FARM.—The best known fancy stock farm in New England. Price \$23,000; \$5,000 cash.

FIFTEEN MILES FROM BOSTON.—A good farm—orchard of 500 trees—and the wood will more than half pay for it. Price \$8,500; \$1,900 cash.

MILK FARM AT HAVERHILL.—Within the city limits. Fine buildings; bordered by a beautiful lake. Price \$8,500; \$2,000 cash.

SIXTEEN MILES FROM BOSTON.—A premium fruit farm; the fruit crop alone will pay \$4,000 a year. Price \$15,800.

SMOOTH, LEVEL FARM OF SEVENTEEN ACRES.—Bordered by a beautiful lake; attractive buildings, with a country store connected. Price \$7,000; \$1,500 cash.

HIGHLY VALUABLE FARM—GOOD BUILDINGS.—A large amount of lumber and two mill privileges. Price \$12,000; \$5,000 cash.

MILK FARM AT GROTON.—The owner has bought a larger farm; must sell, and offers a bargain. Price \$6,000, on easy terms.

FIFTEEN MILES FROM BOSTON.—A snug eleven acre farm. Price \$3,500; only \$500 cash required.

A SNUG NINE-ACRE VILLAGE FARM.—A very desirable piece of property. Price \$3,000.

AN ATTRACTIVE VILLAGE FARM.—With excellent buildings, bordered by a beautiful lake; 800 fruit trees. Offered for \$4,000 less than it cost. Price \$11,000; \$4,000 cash.

SIXTEEN MILES FROM BOSTON.—A farm of 116 acres; valuable for subdivision. Price \$6,500; easy terms.

SUPERIOR STOCK FARM NEAR DEPOT.—The wood will more than half pay for it. Good buildings. Great quantity of fruit. Price \$12,000, on extraordinary terms of payment.

VEGETABLE FARM OF 20 ACRES.—One mile from depot, eleven from Boston. Price \$5,000; \$1,500 cash.

AN EXCELLENT FARM—WITH A MILK ROUTE to Milford, 3 miles distant. Price \$3,500; \$2,000 cash.

TEN MILES FROM BOSTON.—AT WALTHAM.—A productive Milk and Vegetable Farm, with fine buildings, for much less than its value. Price \$13,000, on satisfactory terms.

"LAKE SIDE"—A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION. And one of the best places for breeding fancy poultry in the State. Price \$4,300, on easy terms.

THIRTY-ACRE FARM AT WATLAND.—Fifteen miles out. A very productive little farm. Price \$2,600; half cash.

A SNUG SEVEN-ACRE ESTATE AT ABINGTON, 18 miles from Boston. A very cheap place. Price \$2,500; \$1,000 cash.

EIGHTEEN-ACRE VILLAGE FARM.—For \$11,000. A great bargain.

A THREE-ACRE PLACE FOR SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, which is less than the buildings are worth.

FIVE HUNDRED DOWN. One mile from Mendon Centre. A very cheap farm. Price \$2,600.

A VERY CHEAP FARM AT MILFORD. The land bordered by a pond. Price \$1,500; \$500 cash, balance \$100 a year at 6 per cent.

FRAMINGHAM.—18-ACRE VEGETABLE FARM. The cheapest place in the town. Bordered by a fine river. Price \$3,300; \$1,000 cash.

PLEASANTLY LOCATED FARM AT WRENTHAM. Good orchard, fine shade trees. Price \$3,900; \$1,900 cash.

A SNUG LITTLE FARM OF SEVEN ACRES. For \$1,000. Twenty-three miles from Boston. Pleasantly located; good neighborhood.

A GOOD FARM AT MILFORD, for much less than its value. A man can make money on this place. Price \$2,700; \$800 cash.

ATTRACTIVE HOME-LIKE FARM.—Twenty-five miles from Boston. One of the pleasantest villages in the State. A decided bargain at \$3,200, on easy terms.

FARM OF THIRTY-TWO ACRES. One-fourth mile from Mendon Village, churches, etc. Price \$1,900; \$1,000 cash.

SIX-ACRE PLACE.—In thickly settled neighborhood in Mendon. Well located; very desirable and cheap at \$1,750; \$1,000 cash.

MODERN HOUSE AND SIXTY-FIVE ACRES.—One mile from Bridgewater depot. Price \$5,500; \$600 cash.

ONLY HALF A MILE FROM DEPOT.—A farm of 23 acres; high, healthy location. Price \$1,700.

AN ATTRACTIVE VILLAGE FARM.—Beautiful location, overlooking the village; orchard of 200 trees; buildings in good condition. Price \$1,900; \$1,000 cash.

A SNUG HOME FOR \$500 AT BELLINGHAM.—Good location, fine view.

FOURTEEN MILES FROM BOSTON.—Within five minutes' walk of depot, in Dedham. A fine old estate of 80 acres. Price \$20,000; \$5,000 cash.

SUPERIOR MILK OR DAIRY FARM.—Near the village, 25 miles from Boston, on the Fitchburg R. R. Price \$6,000; half cash.

MILK AND FRUIT FARM AT WEST GROTON.—With the stock and tools. Fine shade of 30 maples. Bordered by river. Price \$6,700; \$1,500 cash.

AN ENGLISH GOTHIC COTTAGE.—With stable, coach house, henry, ice house and forty acres of land. A very desirable estate. Price \$6,000; \$1,000 cash.

FOR THIRTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS.—This farm can be bought, located half a mile from North Amherst depot; containing 19 acres.

TWENTY-ACRE FARM, WITH MILL. Seventeen miles from Boston, one mile from depot; very valuable for most any business. Price \$6,600.

VILLAGE FARM AT FRANKLIN.—Convenient to depot, Dean Academy, etc. Price \$4,300 cash.

EXCELLENT FARM, bordered by a fine pond stocked with black bass. Easy land to work; near good market. Price \$4,300; \$1,000 cash.

TWENTY-ACRE ESTATE NEAR DEPOT, very pleasant; shaded by elm and ash trees. Price \$2,700; \$1,500 cash.

A VERY LARGE FARM FOR A LITTLE MONEY. 30 miles from Boston. A chance here to make money. Price \$3,300; half cash.

A RETIRED FARM AT EASTON. 25 miles from Boston. A capital farm for poultry breeding. Price \$3,000; \$1,000 cash.

FORTY-ACRE FARM, only \$900 down. 29 miles from Boston, 1 from depot. Price only \$1,500.

A FINE LITTLE FARM OF TWELVE ACRES, well located, near a growing village. Price \$1,600; \$1,000 cash.

ON THE BANKS OF THE CHARLES RIVER, 1/4 of a mile from depot, a 2-story house, 3 acres of land, fine orchard, etc. Price \$900; \$450 cash.

AT FRANKLIN, 28 MILES FROM BOSTON, excellent 75 acre farm. Woodland worth half the price asked. Price \$2,500; \$1,200 cash.

SUPERIOR LITTLE FARM OF SIX ACRES, for \$1,200. One mile from village; high land; extensive view; fine shade, etc. Price \$1,200; \$600 cash.

GROVELAND, one of the pleasantest villages in the State. An attractive homestead for \$2,500.

ONE MILE FROM HARVARD COLLEGE, an attractive little estate. Price \$4,800, with very small payment down.

MANY OF OUR READERS WOULD BE just suited with this four-acre estate, located near the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Price \$3,500; \$500 cash.

FOURTEEN MILES FROM BOSTON, near depot; overlooking a beautiful sheet of water. A nice house with 40,000 feet of land. Price \$4,000; \$1,000 cash.

BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE RESIDENCE, on which \$50,000 has been expended. Price only \$20,000; \$5,000 cash.

AN ATTRACTIVE LITTLE FARM AT STOW, 25 miles from Boston. Beautiful grove on the place; river near. Price \$3,700, on easy terms.

A CHARMING RESIDENCE, for a very little money. Extremely healthy location. Price \$1,500; \$800 cash.

IN THE BEAUTIFUL TOWN OF FRANKLIN, near the Dean Academy, 25 miles from Boston; home and 11,000 feet of land for \$4,000; \$1,000 cash.

A COSY HOME AT WALPOLE, 17 miles from Boston. A great bargain is offered. Price \$3,300; \$800 cash.

A SNUG FRENCH ROOF COTTAGE AT STONEHAM, within five minutes' walk of depot. Cheap. Price \$2,000; \$800 cash.

POULTRY FARM FOR LESS THAN HALF ITS COST. Extensive buildings. Fine grapey. Bordered by a river. Price \$5,000; one-third cash.

SWAMPSCOTT, FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE. Beautifully located, near the depot. Will be sold with carpets, furniture, etc. for \$7,000; \$1,000 cash.

AN ATTRACTIVE VILLAGE RESIDENCE NEAR THE SEASHORE, convenient to depot. Twelve acres of superior land, sloping to the South. Price \$5,000; on easy terms.

BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE RESIDENCE AT NORTHBORO.—Price \$10,000.

SEASHORE VILLAGE FARM OF 20 ACRES, overlooking three fine lakes. Splendid fishing. Price \$1,500; \$600 cash.

FRUIT FARM, HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE, a short distance from the seashore. Price \$3,500; on satisfactory terms.

SEASHORE FARM OF 130 ACRES, near a pleasant village, for a very little money. Price \$2,000.

VERY PROFITABLE FARM, THE PRODUCTS SELLING FOR ABOUT \$2,500 A YEAR, highly cultivated. Good buildings. The owner has amassed a handsome fortune here. Price \$10,000; one-quarter cash.

A WARM, EARLY FARM AT SOUTHBORO, the sale of milk paying twenty per cent. on the cost of the farm. Price \$7,500; \$2,000 cash.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE FARM. Sold \$1,000 worth of vegetables last season. Has 1,000 grape vines. Price \$4,200; on easy terms.

VALUABLE STOCK FARM NEAR DEPOT, containing 300 acres. One of the most productive farms in the country; eight miles from Worcester. Price \$90,000; on easy terms.

A MODEL FARM UNDER HIGH CULTIVATION. Very productive. Cuts 75 tons of hay. A great bargain. Price \$12,500; one-quarter cash.

A FARM WITH A GREAT REPUTATION. Cuts 100 tons of hay. The wood will sell for \$3,000. Nearly 1,000 fruit trees. Price \$11,000; with very little cash.

PROFITABLE HAY FARM UNDER HIGH CULTIVATION, with \$4,000 worth of wood. Price \$10,500; one-quarter cash.

A SUPERIOR FARM RESIDENCE, that cannot fail to suit a gentleman seeking an attractive and profitable country seat. Price \$8,500; with but little cash.

DESIRABLE FARM, WELL LOCATED, with nearly wood enough to pay for it. Price \$2,300; \$1,000 cash.

A FINE STOCK FARM FOR A LITTLE MONEY, with a great amount of wood. Price \$2,200; \$1,200 cash.

IT SEEMS AT MOST INCREDIBLE, A WONDERFUL BARGAIN. A farm of eighty acres, grocery store and express route, all for \$1,400.

IN A FACTORY VILLAGE, ONE AND A HALF MILES FROM DEPOT. A farm of 37 acres. Price \$3,800; \$1,000 cash.

LOOK AT THIS FARM OF 16 ACRES, fine location, near churches, schools, stores, etc. Price \$2,600; \$1,600 cash.

BRICK HOUSE AND 94 ACRES, one mile from depot. Pleasantly located. Price \$3,700; \$1,500 cash.

VILLAGE FARM OF TWENTY ACRES, with good buildings. Convenient to depot, churches, etc. Price \$8,000; one-quarter cash.

EXCELLENT MILK FARM, with nearly wood enough to pay for it. Price \$6,800; \$3,000 cash.

SAW MILL AND WATER POWER, one-fourth mile from depot. Price \$4,200; on satisfactory terms.

FRUIT FARM OF 115 ACRES AND 1,000 TREES, offered very low. Price \$8,000; on terms to suit.

SUPERIOR DAIRY FARM, WITH BRICKYARD ATTACHED, 162 acres. Will cut 600 cords of wood. Price \$12,000; one-third cash.

VALUABLE STOCK FARM, with wood enough to pay for it. Price \$10,500; \$3,000 cash.

IN FULL VIEW OF WACHUSETT MOUNTAIN.—A splendid 300 acre farm. Price \$1,500; \$500 cash.

VILLAGE FARM OF TEN ACRES—4 1/2 miles from the city of Worcester. Price \$3,000; \$1,000 cash.

A FINE OLD HOMESTEAD—Shaded by noble elms; very productive. Price \$3,500; \$1,000 cash.

FARM OF NINETY ACRES—For much less than its value. A great bargain. Price \$2,300; \$800 cash.

EXCELLENT FARM WITH A PAYING CIDER MILL—Also, a valuable granite quarry. Price \$4,000; on satisfactory terms.

A GOOD MILL—VALUABLE LOT OF TIMBER—35 acres and new buildings. Price \$3,700; \$2,000 cash.

FINE OLD ESTATE OF 300 ACRES—With excellent buildings. Price \$8,500.

SUPERIOR STOCK FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Princeton. Price \$12,500; on easy terms.

ONLY ONE-FOURTH MILE FROM DEPOT.—A 45 acre farm for \$1,700.

ONLY SIX AND A HALF MILES FROM WORCESTER.—A good farm of 51 acres. Price \$2,000; \$1,000 cash.

SEVENTY ACRE FARM FOR FOURTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS.—A very cheap place.

A GOOD COUNTRY HOTEL IN WORCESTER COUNTY.—Twenty-eight miles from Boston. Price \$6,500.

A FURNISHED HOTEL OF THE SEASHORE.—Does a good business. Price \$11,000.

LOOK AT THIS VILLAGE FARM—Of 16 acres, level and free, with plenty of fruit. Price \$2,600.

SUPERIOR FARM—EARLY AND PRODUCTIVE.—An attractive house-like place. Price \$4,000.

BRICK HOUSE AND EIGHT ACRES OF LAND.—At a bargain. Price \$2,500; on easy terms.

HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE AND VERY PROFITABLE FARM.—Pleasantly located. Price \$9,000; \$3,000 cash.

A GOOD HOUSE AND GARDEN.—In a flourishing town, near depot. Price \$2,000; \$700 cash.

A SUPERIOR FARM NEAR VILLAGE, together with a milk route paying \$2,000 a year. Price \$10,000; \$3,000 cash.

A PLEASANT ATTRACTIVE HOMESTEAD.—Of 70 acres, near a thriving village. Price \$6,500.

A GOOD FARM WITH SUPERIOR BUILDINGS, and nearly wood enough to pay for it. Price \$6,500; on easy terms.

MILK FARM.—Cuts 70 tons of hay; fine orchard; superior buildings. A bargain. Price \$8,500; \$3,500 cash.

A SNUG SEVEN ACRE VEGETABLE FARM.—Under high cultivation. Price \$1,900; \$500 cash.

NEAR DEPOT—SNUG TWELVE-ACRE FARM, with excellent buildings. Price \$4,200; \$1,500 cash.

VEGETABLE FARM, one mile from depot, near a beautiful lake. Price \$2,000.

A FARM OF 15 ACRES FOR \$600, a fine place for poultry breeding.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM AND RESIDENCE at Hampton Falls, sixty acres, 400 trees. Price \$6,500.

A SEASHORE HOME, for four hundred dollars. House of seven rooms; fine view.

PLEASANT VILLAGE FARM of twenty-seven acres, eighteen miles from Boston. Price \$3,500; \$1,000 cash.

PLEASANT AND ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, near a good bathing beach; right in the village. Price \$4,000; half cash.

A FRENCH ROOF HOUSE, with modern improvements, sixteen miles from Boston; on the banks of a river. Price \$4,200; \$2,200 cash.

A HOME BY THE SEA FOR \$300, house of seven rooms; 4,000 feet of land.

A SNUG QUIET HOMESTEAD, or a mile from depot; 500 choice fruit trees. Price \$3,000; \$800 cash.

EXCELLENT FARM AT HUDSON, fifty-six acres; house of nine rooms, nearly new. Price \$6,000.

EIGHTEEN-ACRE FARM FOR \$3,500, in one of the most flourishing villages in the State.

PLEASANT VILLAGE RESIDENCE, two minutes from depot; pleasantly located. Price \$2,000.

A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE VILLAGE, and near a beautiful lake, a low-priced farm. Price \$2,900; \$1,700 cash.

ELEVEN-ACRE ESTATE, one mile from depot; commanding an extensive view. Price \$3,000; half cash.

A SNUG OLD-FASHIONED PLACE, very cheap at \$3,500; 60 acres in young wood, 100 fruit trees.

THE OWNER'S ILL HEALTH compels him to sell. A bargain is offered. A large farm for \$4,800.

ATTRACTIVE VILLAGE RESIDENCE, two-story house, fourteen rooms; 11,000 feet of land. Price \$3,800.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES AT TEMPLETON, a very fine and cheap farm at \$3,000.

VILLAGE FARM OF TEN ACRES, four and a half miles from the city of Worcester, for \$3,500; \$1,500 cash.

The above estates, fully described, in COUNTRY HOMES. Address

GEO. H. CHAPIN,

NEW ENGLAND FARM AGENCY,

24 Tremont Row, Boston.



EBBITT HOUSE,

Washington, D. C.

C. C. WILLARD, PROP.

Imitation Gold Watches, Chains and Jewelry.



Broadway, New York City.

This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of Gold. Prices, \$15, \$30 and \$25 each. Ladies', Gents' and Boys' sizes. Patent Levers, Hunting Cases and Chronometer Balance, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches. Chains from \$2 to \$12 each. All the latest styles of Jewelry at one-tenth the cost of Gold. Goods sent C. O. D. by express; by ordering six you get one free. Send postal order and we will send the goods free of expense. Send stamp for our Illustrated Circular. Address, **COLLINS METAL WATCH FACTORY, 335**

In ordering mention this paper.

NAVY PAY OFFICE.

Boston, June 20, 1874.

HEMP.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until noon, July 23, 1874, for the delivery of one hundred (100) tons—2340 lbs.—of best American Hemp at the U. S. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., within two months after date of award, at such times and in such quantities as may be designated by the Commandant of the Navy Yard.

Samples of the Hemp required will be furnished by the Commandant of the Navy Yard, and can also be seen in this office. The Hemp must be equal to these samples in every respect, and subject to the usual inspection at the Navy Yard after delivery.

All Hemp rejected must be removed from the Navy Yard at the risk and expense of the bidder, and will be at his risk until removed.

The award is to be given to the lowest bidder whose Hemp passes inspection. The price of the Hemp offered must include its delivery at the Navy Yard.

Two satisfactory sureties must accompany the bid, guaranteeing a faithful execution of the offer, if accepted.

GEORGE PLUNKETT,
Paymaster U. S. N.

NAVY PAY OFFICE.

Boston, June 23, 1874.

IRON WIRE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until noon, July 23, 1874, for the delivery at the U. S. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., within four months after date of award, at such times and in such quantities, as may be designated by the Commandant of the Navy Yard, of seventy-six thousand (76,000) pounds of the best iron wire, or as much as may be needed, not to exceed that amount, of the following sizes:

| | | | |
|----------|------------|----------|--------------|
| Nos. 11— | 1,300 lbs. | Nos. 18— | 3,800 lbs. |
| 12— | 15,000 " | 19— | full 6,800 " |
| 13— | 200 " | 20— | 4,000 " |
| 14— | 24,000 " | 21— | 3,000 " |
| 15— | 4,800 " | 22— | full 2,900 " |
| 16— | 5,200 " | 23— | 2,300 " |
| 16—full | 2,400 " | 24— | 1,800 " |

All sizes of wire under No. 14 to be annealed, and all information in regard to the same can be had from the Commandant of the Navy Yard. The wire will be subjected to the usual inspection after delivery, and all wire rejected must be removed from the Navy Yard at the risk and expense of the bidder, and it will be at his risk until removed.

The award is to be given to the lowest bidder, whose Wire passes inspection. The price of the Wire offered must include its delivery at the Navy Yard.

Two satisfactory sureties must accompany the bid, guaranteeing a faithful execution of the offer, if accepted.

GEORGE PLUNKETT,
Paymaster U. S. N.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., July 1, 1874.

An Army Medical Board will meet at New York City, and a similar board at San Francisco, on the 4th of August next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.

Applications for permission to appear before these Boards should be addressed to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General, U. S. Army.

The application must be in the hand-writing of the candidate, and must state the full name, residence, age, and date and place of birth. Candidates must be between 21 and 28 years of age, and graduates of a Medical College having a thorough and complete course of medical education—evidence of which must be submitted to the Board.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished.

If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army the fact should be stated, and in such cases the limit of age may be extended, subject to the decision of the Secretary of War in each special case.

No allowance is made for travel or other expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General, U. S. Army.

Deekskill Military Academy opens Sept. 9th, 1874. A new Gymnasium. \$400 per annum.

Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A.M. Principals.

ROBERT DONALD, A.M.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
SECOND QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT,
MILITARY DIVISION ATLANTIC,
BOSTON, MASS., June 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) under the usual conditions will be received at this office, and also at the offices of the United States Quartermasters at the several posts named below, until twelve o'clock M., on Monday, the 6th day of July, 1874, for the delivery of military supplies during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1874, and ending June 30, 1875, as follows: Fuel, Forage, and Straw at the following named posts: Boston—Fort Independence, Fort Warren, and Fort Winthrop, Boston Harbor; Fort Standish and Fort Andrews, Plymouth; Fort Sewall, Marblehead; Fort Phoenix, Fairhaven; Fort at Clark's Point, New Bedford, and Long Point Batteries, Provincetown, Massachusetts; Forts Preble, Scammon, and Georges, Portland; Fort Knox, Bucksport; Fort McCarry, Kittery Point; Fort Sullivan, Eastport, and Fort Poppleman, Parker's Head, Maine; and Fort Constitution, Newcastle, New Hampshire.

Bids for any portion of the supplies will be entertained.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Blank proposals and printed circulars showing the estimated quantities required at each post, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, and terms of contract and payment, can be obtained by personal or written application to the Quartermasters at the various posts, or to this office.

A. P. BLUNT,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Q. M. 2d Q. M. D., M. D. A.

FOR SALE—AN UNFINISHED IRON,

TWIN SCREW STEAM VESSEL, having double bottom and water-tight compartments. Length between Perpendiculars, 390 feet. Breadth of Beam, 45 " Depth to Main Deck, 24 1/2 " Displacement at 22 feet draught, 6,000 tons. Area of Midship Section, 800 sq. ft. Number of Transverse Bulkheads, 7.

Two pairs, each pair driving one Screw.

Diameter of Steam Cylinder, 72 inches. Stroke of Piston, 45 " Surface Condensers, 12,300 sq. ft.

DIAMETER, 18 feet. Pitch, 37 " Number of Blades, 3 " BOILERS.

Ten in number; Ordinary Horizontal Fire Tubular Type.

Total Heating Surface, 28,000 sq. ft. Grate Surface, 876 "

This vessel was intended to be completed for the State of New Jersey as an Ironclad. The plans were prepared and the work was carried on under the direction of Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, U. S. A. All materials, and the workmanship are guaranteed to be of the best possible description.

The funds appropriated for the purpose of completing the vessel not proving sufficient, the Legislature of the State of New Jersey has directed that a sale be made to the highest bidder.

A Commission, consisting of PARKER, of Trenton, Vice-Chancellor AMOS DODD, of Newark, Honorable Messrs. W. W. SHIFFIN, and S. B. DOD, of Hoboken,

has been appointed to effect such sale.

Bids endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Iron Steamer, or of Parts thereof," may be addressed to the Governor of the State of New Jersey, by whom they will be received at Trenton, N. J., until 12 o'clock, M., on the second day of November next, at which time they will be publicly opened.

Blanks for proposals, and a pamphlet containing a detailed description of the vessel, as well as complete, except as to armor and armament, may be obtained by addressing either member of the Commission or the undersigned.

Permission to examine the vessel, and to inspect the premises, may be obtained (by intending purchasers) on application at the Dry Dock, where the ship now lies, or to the Consulting Engineer to the Commission, who will be prepared to exhibit drawings, to explain the structure of hull and machinery, and to give any other information respecting the vessel.

R. H. THURSTON,
Consulting Engineer to the Commission,
Hoboken, New Jersey.

United States of America.

BROOKS BROTHERS, CLOTHIERS,

Have removed from Union Square to the NEW BUILDING IN

BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,

and invite attention to their new and carefully selected assortment of GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Clothing made to Order for all Branches of the U. S. Service.

UNITED STATES ARMY BUILDING,

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT
COMMISSARY OF SUBSTANCE,
NEW YORK CITY, June 15, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLI-

CATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., July 16, 1874, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, fifty thousand pounds of manufactured tobacco. This amount, at the option of the Commissary General, within six months subsequent to date of award of contract, to be increased as much as fifty thousand pounds.

Proposals will state what kind of leaf tobacco is to be used, and when such leaf was raised and cured; whether or not binders are to be used; what kind of casing is to be used; whether the tobacco is to be machine or hand-made; when and where the tobacco is to be manufactured.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS of the tobacco contracted for must be made and delivered within thirty days of notification of award of contract. The remainder must be made and delivered within four months thereafter, provided the Subsistence Department may require not exceeding 20,000 pounds to be delivered per month until the entire amount has been delivered and accepted. Any tobacco required under the second clause of the first paragraph of this advertisement, must be made and delivered, in addition to the above, at a rate not to exceed 10,000 pounds per month, until all the tobacco has been received and accepted.

The tobacco must be made in plugs weighing eight (8) ounces each, and be in every respect equal to the standard which has been adopted by the Subsistence Department.

The tobacco must be packed in caddies of 21 pounds net each, and the caddies packed in cases, each case containing eight (8) caddies. The cases to be head-lined and securely strapped for shipment.

Samples (one case packed as above) of the tobacco proposed to be furnished, must accompany proposals, and be referred to therein. Reference will also be made in the proposals to the caddies and cases to be furnished, as to kind and condition of material, etc.

An officer of the Subsistence Department and an expert will inspect the samples, the leaf to be used, and the tobacco in process of manufacture, and when ready for delivery.

The tobacco will be accepted which in all respects, is deemed to be best for the use of the army, the Department reserving the right to reject any and all bids, which, in their judgment, it is not for the interest of the Government to accept.

Two sureties, who will agree to guarantee the execution of the contract, according to its true intent and meaning, and who will enter in a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars to that effect, if required, will sign the bids as well as the proposer.

M. R. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier Gen. and C. S.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES AT WASHINGTON ARSENAL, D. C.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL,
June 18, 1874.

Will be offered for Sale at public Auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A.M., on Wednesday, August 5, 1874, at this Arsenal, a quantity of Gun Carriages, Fire Engines, Bench Vices, old Machinery, Wagons, Tools, large quantity of Scrap Metal, etc.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished on application at this Arsenal, at the Ordnance Agency, New York, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

Terms, cash. Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered.

All stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

The Government reserves the right to refuse any bid not deemed satisfactory.

Packing boxes to be paid for at a stated price to be determined by the Commanding Officer.

Signed, F. D. CALLENDER,
Lt.-Colonel of Ordnance,
Commanding.

J. W. FRAZIER,

No. 23 and 25 DEY STREET, corner of Church, N. Y.,

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The Farmers' National Bank, of Richmond, Ky., drew the half of the third prize, \$37,500. Wm. E. Oates, Vicksburg, Miss., J. M. Copeland, Franklin, Ky., Armstrong and Sawyer, Gransburg, Ind., each one-tenth. The remainder was held in clubs.

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| One Grand Cash Gift..... | \$250,000 |
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XL—NUMBER 47.
WHOLE NUMBER 567.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1874.

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THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 65, WASHINGTON, June 23, 1874.

Medical officers in charge of post hospitals will prepare, at the beginning of each fiscal year, and forward without delay through the regular official channels to the Adjutant-General U. S. Army, detailed estimates of repairs, alterations, or additions required for their respective hospitals during the fiscal year, or for the erection of new hospital buildings when deemed necessary.

The estimates will be accompanied by such drawings as may be necessary to their full understanding, and will show the kind and cost of the materials and labor to be procured, and to what extent, if any, the work can be performed by the troops.

Where no alterations or repairs are required, that fact will be immediately reported.

G. O. No. 66, WASHINGTON, June 24, 1874.

To correct practices sometimes alleged to exist, and often leading to losses to the Government, this order publishes rules regulating responsibility for company clothing, arms, etc.

G. O. No. 67, WASHINGTON, June 24, 1874.

Publishes the following Acts of Congress:

- I. AN ACT to authorize an appointment in the Inspector-General's Department. Approved, June 16, 1874.
- II. AN ACT to create an additional major of artillery, and to promote Captain James M. Robertson. Approved, June 17, 1874.
- III. AN ACT to correct the date of Commission of certain officers of the Army. Approved, June 20, 1874.

G. O. No. 68, WASHINGTON, June 25, 1874.

Publishes extracts from an Act of Congress:

AN ACT making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes. Approved, June 20, 1874.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending June 29, 1874.

Tuesday, June 23.

Transferred.—Private George W. Eaton, H, Fourth Artillery, to G, Second Artillery.

Discharged.—Private Thomas M. Proctor, General Service; Second Class Private Denis McCarthy, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Private James Smith, B, Fourth Cavalry; Chief Musician Edward Schremser, Band of the First Infantry; Privates Robert Collins, B, Nineteenth Infantry; Irwin Mintzer, D, Twelfth Infantry; Second Class Private Augustus Throham, Benicia Arsenal, Cal.; Privates Seth W. Clements, D, First Infantry; George Donohue, I, First Infantry; Trumpeter Enrique Fernandez, C, Eighth Cavalry.

Furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Private Charles Kumpel, Band of the Second Artillery.

First Lieutenant Sydney W. Taylor, Fourth Artillery, having complied with the instructions contained in Special Orders No. 44, May 14, 1874, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, will rejoin his proper station.

Leave of absence for four months is granted Assistant Surgeon J. Victor De Hanne.

Leave of absence for thirty days on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Lieutenant-Colonel James P. Roy, Fifteenth Infantry.

Furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, granted to Private Adam Fritz, H, Fifth Infantry.

Wednesday, June 24.

The following-named enlisted men of Company I, Seventeenth Infantry, having completed the duty assigned them in Special Orders No. 50, June 12, 1874, from headquarters Cheyenne Agency, D. T., will return to their station at Cheyenne Agency, with permission to delay thirty days en route: First Sergeant Timothy Spillane; Privates Nels Larson, Gustave Starke.

By direction of the President, a General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Austin, Texas, on the 7th day of July, 1874, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of First Lieutenant Alexander W. Hoffman, Tenth Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Colonel George L. Andrews, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Majors Henry Douglas, Eleventh Infantry; A. E. Latimer, Fourth Cavalry; T. M. Anderson, Tenth Infantry; Captains R. P. Wilson, F. E. Lacey, Tenth Infantry; A. S. Bennett, Fifth Infantry. First Lieutenant William Hoffman, Eleventh Infantry, Judge-Advocate of the Court.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers,

the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are made:

Captain James W. Cuyler is relieved from duty under orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Q. A. Gillmore, and will report to Major A. L. Abbot, at Willet's Point, N. Y., for duty with the Battalion of Engineers.

Captain Milton B. Adams is relieved from the operation of so much of Special Orders No. 126, June 8, 1874, from this office, as directs him to report for duty at Willet's Point, N. Y., and he will, upon being relieved at Louisville, Ky., under said order, proceed to Buffalo, N. Y., and report to Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Blunt for duty under his orders.

Colonel August V. Kautz, Eighth Infantry (promoted from Lieutenant-Colonel Fifteenth Infantry), will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report for orders to the Commanding General Military Division of the Pacific.

Captain Joseph C. Breckinridge, Second Artillery (promoted from first lieutenant, same regiment), is relieved from duty at the Artillery School and will proceed to join his company at Fort Foote, Md.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, on Thursday, June 25, 1874, and on Saturday, June 27, 1874.]

Friday, June 26.

By direction of the President, a General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Madison Barracks, N. Y., on the 7th day of July, 1874, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Captain E. C. Bainbridge, Fifth Artillery, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Ayres, Third Artillery; Major M. R. Morgan, Commissary of Subsistence; Captains Richard Arnold, Fifth Artillery, Alexander Piper, Lorenzo Lorain, Third Artillery; Richard L. Morris, Jr., Eighteenth Infantry; E. R. Warner, Third Artillery. First Lieutenant George F. Barstow, Third Artillery, Judge-Advocate of the Court.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are made:

Major George L. Gillespie, in addition to his duties on the staff of the Commanding General Military Division of the Missouri, will relieve Major D. C. Houston of the charge of the construction of the harbors of Chicago, Calumet, Michigan City, and New Buffalo. Major Houston, on being thus relieved of the works in his charge by Major Gillespie, will proceed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he will take station.

Major John W. Barlow will be at once relieved from duty on the staff of the Commanding General Military Division of the Missouri, and will proceed to New London, Conn., and relieve Major G. K. Warren of the charge of the works of fortification and river and harbor improvements on both sides of Long Island Sound from and including Stonington to the westward, but excepting the Connecticut River.

First Lieutenant Philip M. Price is relieved from duty with the Battalion of Engineers, and will report in person in Washington to First Lieutenant G. M. Wheeler for duty upon the survey west of the 100th meridian.

Captain W. B. Kennedy, Tenth Cavalry, is relieved from the responsibility for the loss of certain ordnance and ordnance stores, for which the sum of \$414.92 was directed to be stopped from his pay by Par. 3, S. O. No. 5, January 7, 1873, from this office, it appearing "from the action of a Board of Survey, taken in connection with the representations of his superior officers, that Captain Kennedy was not culpably negligent in providing for the protection of the property."

Discharged.—Private Robert C. Carey, E, Fourth Artillery; First Sergeant Rufus Somerby, E, Fifth Artillery; Corporal Charles Moore, G, Third Infantry; Privates William H. Babcock, St. Louis Depot, Mo.; Florinteen, alias Franklin H. Maury, G, Seventh Infantry; Jacques W. J. Noble, I, Seventeenth Infantry; Sergeant Christian Stalling, alias Charles Smith, B, Sixth Cavalry.

Furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, granted to Private Theodore Smith, Battery A, Second Artillery.

Monday, June 29.

Discharged.—Privates Michael H. Bush, F, Third Infantry; Jacob Bender, L, Sixth Cavalry; Herman Hoffman, General Service; Commissary Sergeant J. H. Lambert, U. S. Army, Fort Laramie, W. T.

Transferred.—Private John Kegan, D, Third Cavalry, to C, Second Cavalry.

Transfer Reversed.—Private Andrew Madden, D, Twenty-second Infantry, to A, First Infantry.

Commissary Sergeant George W. Clifford, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and will proceed without delay to Fort McIntosh, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty.

Commissary Sergeant Eckbert Grone, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty at Baton Rouge Barracks, La., and will proceed without delay to Fort Quitman, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty.

The following-named officers are relieved from recruiting service and will proceed to join their proper stations: Captain W. McC. Netterville, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieutenant J. M. Lee, Ninth Infantry.

Leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted the following-named officers: Surgeon John H. Frantz, for four months; Captain A. B. Taylor,

Fifth Cavalry, for six months; Second Lieutenant William P. Hall, Fifth Cavalry, for six months.

The extension of leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Carr, Fifth Cavalry, in S. O. No. 55, June 10, 1874, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is further extended six months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

On the recommendation of the Commissary General of Subsistence, the following transfers of Commissary Sergeants are announced: Benjamin Birdsell, from Alcatraz Island, Cal., to Yuma Depot, A. T.; James M. Hill, from Yuma Depot, A. T., to Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Commissary Sergeant Anson A. Goodson, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and will proceed without delay to Fort Laramie, W. T., and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty.

The Chief Quartermaster Department of the Gulf will assume the immediate supervision of the National Cemetery at Little Rock, Ark. The Post Quartermaster at Little Rock is relieved from all duty connected with the cemetery, and will transfer all records, funds, and public property pertaining thereto to the officer designated.

Orders Omitted Last Week.

Major Orlando H. Moore, Sixth Infantry (promoted from Captain, same regiment), is relieved from duty on recruiting service and will join his proper station in the Department of Dakota.

Colonel T. G. Pitcher, First Infantry, will proceed to Harrodsburg, Ky., where, in conjunction with an appraiser to be appointed by the trustees of the "Widows' Home and Orphans' University of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows," and a third appraiser to be selected by these two, he will inspect and appraise the present market value of the "Soldiers' Home" property known as the Harrodsburg Branch, said appraisement to be forwarded to the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C. On completion of this duty Colonel Pitcher will return to his proper station.

Leave of absence until August 31, 1874, is granted Second Lieutenant Daniel H. Floyd, Ninth Cavalry.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Daniel H. Floyd, Ninth Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect August 31, 1874.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Second Lieutenant George S. Hoyt, Eighteenth Infantry, will relieve First Lieutenant Charles Keller, R. Q. M., Second Infantry, of all duties in connection with National Cemeteries. Lieutenant Keller will transfer to Lieutenant Hoyt all funds, property, and records pertaining to the cemeteries under his charge.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C. M. O. No. 42, Washington, May 27, 1874.—Before a General Court-martial at New York City, April 29, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel Romeyn B. Ayers, Third Artillery, is president, was arraigned and tried: Second Lieutenant Frank A. Page, U. S. Army (retired). On two charges of "Presenting for payment a false and fraudulent claim against the United States," and one of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." He was found not guilty of the first charge, but guilty of the second and third with modifications of the specifications, and sentenced "To be dismissed the service of the United States." The sentence is approved and Lieutenant Page dismissed. Second Lieutenant Frank A. Page, U. S. Army (retired), ceases to be an officer of the Army from the date of this order.

G. C. M. O. No. 41, Washington, May 21, 1874.—Before a General Court-martial at Fort Dodge, Kas., April 20, of which Colonel James Oakes, Sixth Cavalry, is president, was arraigned and tried: Captain William H. Penrose, Third Infantry, on charges of "Drunk on duty, in violation of the 45th Article of War," and "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," two specifications. The accused pleaded guilty of the specification and first charge, and not guilty of the second. He was found guilty on both charges and specifications, and sentenced to be cashiered. The proceedings and findings under the first charge and its specification, and the sentence, are approved. The proceedings under the second charge and its specifications are disapproved, because the whole gravamen of the offense of the accused was comprehended under the first charge. A majority of the members of the court, in view of his war record, recommend the accused to the clemency of the Executive authority. It appears from the evidence presented in the record of his trial that the accused was colonel of Volunteers; served long and well; was wounded several times, and received marked commendation from his superiors of high rank. The President is pleased to mitigate the punishment imposed, by the sentence to "A suspension from rank and command and a forfeiture of all pay except one hundred dollars a month for the period of twelve months, during which time Capt. Penrose will be confined to the limits of the post at which he was last on duty, or such other post as the department commander may designate."

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Fifth and Sixth Regiments of Cavalry will exchange stations by marching. The sick, laundresses,

and baggage may be moved by water and rail. The march will be made by detachments of six companies each; the second detachment of each regiment moving when relieved by the first of the other. Further details will be arranged by the commanding generals of Divisions of the Missouri and the Pacific. (G. O. No. 2, June 22, 1874.)

1. At the request of the officers concerned, and with the approval of the regimental commander, the following transfers are announced in the Nineteenth Infantry: Second Lieutenant A. H. M. Taylor, from Company I to Company H, vice Second Lieutenant George B. Read, from Company H to Company I.

2. At the request of the officers concerned, and with the approval of the regimental and department commanders, the following transfers are announced in the Twenty-fourth Infantry: Second Lieutenant J. L. Clem, from Company C to Company B, vice Second Lieutenant C. H. Lester, from Company B to Company C. (S. O. No. 21, June 29.)

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'ts Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Commissary Department.—Captain Charles McClare, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Army, was ordered June 20 to make such journeys between Sioux City, Iowa, and Yankton, D. T., as he may deem necessary in connection with subsisting the First and Twenty-second regiments of Infantry in the transfer of the respective regiments.

Paymaster's Department.—Leave of absence for twenty days was June 20 granted Major G. W. Candee, paymaster, U. S. Army. Before taking advantage of this leave Major Candee will transfer all public funds in his possession to Major A. H. Seward, paymaster, U. S. Army, chief paymaster of the department.

Black Hills Expedition.—Lieutenant-Colonel Custer on the 22d assumed command of the forces composing the "Black Hills Expedition," and announced the following appointments on his staff: Lieutenant-Colonel Fred. D. Grant, A. D. C. to lieutenant-general, acting aid; First Lieutenant James Calhoun, Seventh Cavalry, acting assistant adjutant-general; First Lieutenant A. E. Smith, Seventh Cavalry, quartermaster and commissary; Assistant Surgeon J. W. Williams, U. S. Army, chief medical officer; Captain William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, engineer officer.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Fifth Infantry.—Company A, Fifth Infantry, will occupy, as soon as practicable, the barracks at the late Arsenal on Fort Leavenworth reservation, and will continue to be a part of the garrison of the post, June 22.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant W. O. Cory, 15th Inf., has been assigned to duty as acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence at Fort McRae, N. M., vice First Lieutenant H. J. Farnsworth, Eighth Cavalry, now under orders to proceed with his company to Fort Wingate, N. M., June 13. First Lieutenant J. B. Engle, Fifteenth Infantry, from leave of absence, at same time was ordered to proceed to Fort Selden, N. M., and report for duty with his company.

Third Infantry.—General Pope issues the following complimentary General Order, to the Third Infantry, on changing station: It is with great regret that the department commander is obliged, by orders from superior headquarters, to part with the Third Regiment of Infantry, which has served so long, so faithfully, and with so much distinction and soldierly cheerfulness at the frontier posts of this department. He cannot too strongly express his sense of the efficiency and high discipline of this regiment, nor his gratitude for the consistent and cordial support he has always received from its officers and men in the performance of his duties. He can wish for it no higher distinction in the future than its laborious and constant service in this department has fairly entitled it to.

The Third Infantry, on its being relieved from duty in this department, will not take the tentage belonging thereto with it. Tentage will be furnished it on arrival in the Department of the Gulf, June 20.

Changes of Stations.—On the arrival of the Nineteenth Infantry at St. Louis, Mo., the regiment was June 19 ordered to be distributed as follows, viz: Three companies will proceed under command of the lieutenant-colonel to Camp Supply, I. T., and relieve the three companies of the Third Infantry now at that post. Upon being relieved the three companies of the Third Infantry under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Brooke will proceed to Fort Dodge, Kas., thence to St. Louis, where they will be furnished transportation to Holly Springs, Miss. Two companies of the Nineteenth Infantry will proceed in like manner to Fort Dodge, Kas. On their arrival the company of the Third Infantry now there will proceed to St. Louis, and there be furnished transportation to Holly Springs. Two companies of the Nineteenth Infantry will proceed under the command of the major to Fort Larned, Kas., and take post. The company of the Fifth Infantry now there will repair, on being relieved, to Fort Riley, Kas., and relieve the two companies of the Third Infantry now there, which two companies, with the headquarters of the regiment, will repair to St. Louis, and thence to Holly Springs. Three companies of the Nineteenth Infantry will proceed via Kansas Pacific Railroad, one company to be left at Fort Wallace, Kas., the other two companies to proceed to Fort Lyon, C. T. On their arrival at those posts respectively, the companies of the Third Infantry now there will repair

to St. Louis, and thence to Holly Springs. On the arrival of the companies of the Nineteenth Infantry at Fort Dodge, the two companies of the Fifth Infantry now there will be relieved. Captain Bristol's company (D) of the Fifth Infantry will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and take post; Captain Butler's company (C) of the Fifth Infantry will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and take post. The detachments of the Fifth Infantry from companies stationed at Fort Dodge, Kas., doing duty as guards along the line of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, will, on arrival of the companies of the Nineteenth Infantry at Fort Dodge, Kas., be immediately relieved by detachments from the companies of that regiment. Upon being relieved these detachments of the Fifth Infantry will rejoin their proper companies without delay. The detachments of the Third Infantry from the company stationed at Fort Wallace, Kas., doing duty as guards along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad west of Fort Wallace, Kas., will, on arrival of the company of the Nineteenth Infantry at Fort Wallace, Kas., be immediately relieved by detachments from that company. Upon being so relieved these detachments will rejoin their proper company without delay. Upon arrival of the companies of the Fifth Infantry at Fort Riley, Kas., the detachments of the Third Infantry from companies stationed at Fort Riley, Kas., doing duty as guards along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, will be immediately relieved by detachments from these companies of the Fifth Infantry. Upon being relieved the detachments of the Third Infantry will rejoin their companies at Fort Riley, Kas., without delay. The colonel of the Nineteenth Infantry, having disposed of his regiment, and put the companies in motion as herein specified, will repair to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report in person to the commanding general Department of the Missouri.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Leaves Granted.—June 20, for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, to Captain Samuel P. Ferris, Fourth Infantry; for thirty days to Captain F. E. Trotter, Fourteenth Infantry; for thirty days to Captain Frederick Mears, Ninth Infantry.

Changes of Stations.—The following changes of stations of the troops in this department will be made: Companies A, D, F, and I, Ninth Infantry, now at Omaha Barracks, Company G, Ninth Infantry, now at Cheyenne Depot, and Company G, Ninth Infantry, now at Medicine Bow, will rendezvous at Cheyenne, W. T., and will proceed thence, under command of Major E. F. Townsend, Ninth Infantry, to Red Cloud Agency. On arrival at Red Cloud Agency, Companies A and I, Ninth Infantry, will relieve Companies F, Eighth Infantry, and F, Fourteenth Infantry; the companies relieved will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Company F, Eighth Infantry, en route to San Francisco, and Co. F, 14th Infantry, en route to Fort Sanders. Companies D, F, G, and K, Ninth Infantry, under command of Major Townsend, will then proceed to Spotted Tail Agency and there take post, relieving Major Thomas S. Dunn, Eighth Infantry, and the four companies of the Eighth Infantry stationed there. Upon being relieved, Major Dunn and the companies of the Eighth Infantry will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, en route to San Francisco. The commanding officer Fort Fred. Steele will send a company to Medicine Bow to relieve Company K, Ninth Infantry. Company C, Fourth Infantry, at Fort Bridger and Company I, Fourth Infantry, at Fort Sanders, will proceed by rail to Medicine Bow, and march thence to Fort Fetterman, to relieve Companies D and G, Fourteenth Infantry, which latter companies will then proceed, via Medicine Bow, to Camp Douglas, en route to Beaver, Utah. Company E, Fourteenth Infantry, now at Fort Sanders, and Company I, 14th Infantry, now at Sidney Barracks, will proceed to Camp Douglas, en route to Beaver, Utah. Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Woodward, Fourteenth Infantry, will repair to Camp Douglas, and will proceed thence with the four companies of his regiment, ordered to rendezvous there, to Beaver, Utah, and there take post, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel John D. Wilkins, and Companies D, E, G, and I, Eighth Infantry, now garrisoning that post. Lieutenant-Colonel Woodward will go forward from Camp Douglas with the first company of his command which may arrive there; the other companies of the Fourteenth Infantry will follow, without unnecessary delay. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins and the four companies of the Eighth Infantry, now at Beaver, will, upon being relieved, proceed to Camp Douglas, Utah, en route to San Francisco. Company A, Eighth Infantry, now at Camp Stambaugh, will be relieved by a company of the Thirteenth Infantry, to be designated by the regimental commander, and will then proceed by Bryan and thence by rail to San Francisco. The families of the officers of the Ninth Infantry who change stations from Omaha Barracks to the agencies may remain in the quarters they now occupy until the arrival of the incoming garrison, after which they will be provided with quarters at Fort D. A. Russell.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-Gen. C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Ninth Cavalry.—The leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant John S. Loud, adjutant, Ninth Cavalry, was June 15 extended ten days.

Tenth Infantry.—The General Court-martial instituted by par. 2, S. O. No. 91, c. s., from department headquarters, was ordered on completion of the case now before it, to adjourn to meet at Fort Clark, Texas, June 19, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Second Lieutenant J. R. Cranston, Tenth Infantry.

Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was June 13 granted Captain N. Prime, Tenth Infantry.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the department, was June 18 granted First Lieutenant Gregory Barrett, Jr., R. Q. M., Tenth Infantry.

Fourth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days, was June 16 granted First Lieutenant L. O. Parker, adjutant.

Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of five months, June 16 was granted Captain John Lee, Fourth Cavalry.

Fort Duncan.—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Duncan, Texas, June 15, for the trial of Second Lieutenant S. K. Thompson, Twenty-fifth Infantry. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Hatch, Fourth Cavalry; Captains Clarence Mauck, Fourth Cavalry; W. L. Kellogg, John N. Craig, Tenth Infantry; E. M. Heyl, Fourth Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon P. Middleton, Medical Department; First Lieutenant H. H. Crews, Fourth Cavalry. First Lieutenant J. T. Kirkman, Tenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Fort Sill.—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Sill, I. T., July 1, for the trial of First Lieutenant Charles E. Nordstrom, Tenth Cavalry. Detail for the court: Colonel William H. Wood, Eleventh Infantry; Surgeon Francis L. Town, Medical Department; Captains Caleb H. Carlton, Tenth Cavalry; Augustus G. Robinson, Quartermaster's Department; Joseph Conrad, Mason Jackson, Edgar C. Bowen, Eleventh Infantry. Captain George K. Sanderson, Eleventh Infantry, judge-advocate.

The subjoined letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the subject of punishing raiding Indians within reservation, at Fort Sill, is so valuable that we give it publication:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1874.

The Honorable Secretary of the Interior.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by department reference of a communication from the Secretary of War, forwarding report of Captain Carlton, of the Tenth Cavalry, to Colonel Davidson, commanding Fort Sill, in which Captain Carlton states that Indians from the reservation fired on his camp on the 9th ult., from a distance of eighty-five paces and retired, leaving one revolver, one saddle, and three saddle blankets, and that this is the second instance, in which these Indians have committed this act within three weeks. The trail was followed the next morning upon the reservation leading towards Fort Sill.

Colonel Davidson renews his application to the War Department for authority to follow Indians in such cases upon the reservation and punish them.

In connection with this report I beg to state that information from the agent at Fort Sill leaves no doubt that the Comanches are frequently raiding into Texas, notwithstanding their reiterated pledge to cease raiding. I deem it a special hindrance to the discipline, and attempted civilization of these Indians, that they should be allowed to violate the pledges with impunity and make their reservation a refuge for crime.

The difficulty which the service has labored under heretofore in punishing these raiders, has consisted largely in that we cannot strike the guilty parties without making indiscriminate slaughter among the innocent; but it will be seen that in the case as stated by Colonel Davidson, this difficulty is obviated. Any band of Indians found along Red river can be there only for mischief, and if they commit depredations across the Texas line, and can be followed upon a hot trail and struck by the military before reaching the camp of other Indians, I believe that such action will be in the way of protection to the settlers and will enforce the growing sentiment among the Comanches against raiding.

The main part of these Indians are peaceably inclined, but declare that they cannot restrain some of their wild young men. If Colonel Davidson could strike the marauders in the act, or before they join the main band, in my judgment he should not be restrained from so doing by the reservation line. Of course great care and vigilance should be exercised to strike only those who are on a marauding expedition, and before they reach the camps of the tribe.

The responsibility of executing this duty in a manner so discreet as to guard against the liability to indiscriminate slaughter, must rest with the military commander.

If these views meet with the approval of the Honorable Secretary, I respectfully suggest that the War Department be requested to authorize Colonel Davidson to carry out this recommendation to punish marauding Indians within the limits above set forth.

The papers are in the case herewith respectfully returned. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
EDWARD T. SMITH, Commissioner.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1874.

Official copy respectfully furnished for the information of the General of the Army, in connection with papers forwarded by him, May 4, 1874.

The Secretary desires that Colonel Davidson be instructed in accordance with the Commissioner's suggestion.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

Fort Clark.—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Clark, Texas, June 29, for the trial of First Lieutenants Dominick Lynch, Jr., and Otho W. Budd, Fourth Cavalry. Detail for the court: Colonel Edward Hatch, Ninth Cavalry; Major James E. Wade,

Ninth Cavalry; Captains John B. Parke, Tenth Infantry; John W. French, Twenty-fifth Infantry; John Lee, Fourth Cavalry; Francis Moore, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieutenant William C. Hemphill, Fourth Cavalry. Captain C. D. Emory, Ninth Infantry, judge advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

Second Infantry.—In compliance with telegraphic instructions from the department commander, the headquarters of the Second Infantry have been transferred to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.; all official communications will be addressed accordingly.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. English and Captain A. W. Kroutinger, Second Infantry, have been relieved as members of the G. C. M. convened at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., June 26. The following-named officers detailed as members of the same: Captain William Mills and Second Lieutenant William J. Turner, Second Infantry.

First Artillery.—Leave of absence for sixty days, with permission to apply to the headquarters of the Army for an extension of thirty days, was June 25 granted Captain Richard H. Jackson.

Leave of absence for sixty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability was June 22 granted First Lieutenant Robert M. Hall, quartermaster.

Leave of absence for thirty days has been granted First Lieutenant John W. Dillenback, First Artillery, to take effect July 1.

Second Artillery.—Leave of absence for sixty days was June 23 granted Captain Carl A. Woodruff.

Eighteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days was June 25 granted Captain James Stewart.

Leave of absence for thirty days was June 23 granted First Lieutenant Carroll H. Potter, adjutant, Eighteenth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Frank H. Barnhart, Eighteenth Infantry, was June 22 ordered to Yorkville, S. C., for temporary Court-martial duty.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant William C. McFarland was June 22 ordered to Lebanon, Ky., for temporary Court-martial duty.

Leave of absence for thirty days granted Second Lieutenant T. C. Woodbury, Sixteenth Infantry, was June 24 extended thirty days.

Medical Department.—The Court of Inquiry instituted at the instance of Assistant Surgeon F. Le Baron Monroe, to examine into the nature of the transactions, accusations, or imputations against that officer, contained in certain communications from Captain E. B. Williston, Second Artillery, dated, respectively, January 12, 1874, with endorsements thereon, and of January 31, 1874, has submitted a report, declaring its opinion that "there is no evidence showing professional incapacity or neglect of duty on the part of Assistant Surgeon F. Le Baron Monroe, and that he performed his various duties quietly, conscientiously, and with a due regard for the welfare of the sick, and the responsibility resting upon him."

Soldiers in Civil Processes.—Before a G. C. M. which convened at Columbia, S. C., and of which Captain C. A. Allgood, military storekeeper, U. S. Army, is president, was arraigned and tried: Private Charles H. Kane, Company C, Eighteenth Infantry, on the charge of "Theft, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The specification alleged that the accused, being on detached service as a member of a *posse comitatus*, in York Co., S. C., feloniously took from the house of A. M. Mooney, a civilian, six yards cotton cloth, of the value of \$1.50, and one pair scissors, of the value of 75 cents, and converted them to his own use. He pleaded not guilty, but was found guilty and sentenced "To be dishonorably discharged the service and confined at hard labor for three months." The proceedings are approved by order of Major-General McDowell, with these comments: "The accused was one of a detachment, in command of a non-commissioned officer, sent out to aid the United States civil officers in enforcing writs of the United States Court against certain persons charged with the violation of the United States revenue laws. It is in evidence, that not only the articles specified in the charges were taken from Mooney's house—which was about a quarter of a mile from the illicit distillery—but that by the direction of the United States civil officer charged with the service of the writs other property—such as a kit of mackerel; a pig; a goose; an ax; a whip; some thread; two towels—was also taken by the party. It is further in evidence, that the accused was told to take anything out of the house—Mooney's—that he wanted, and that the deputy marshal and special marshal would be responsible. The former being asked—Question: "Did you not say, in the house, that you and Captain Hubbard [Special Deputy U. S. Marshal] would be responsible for any property that was taken out?" Answer: "I told Mr. Kane when we were down at the still-house, where we killed the hog, by order of Captain Hubbard, that Hubbard and me would be responsible for any property that was taken out!" It is plain from the record that the accused thought he was acting with the approval and sanction of those whom he supposed he had to obey, and their example, moreover, was such as to confirm him in this belief. The court awarded a proper verdict; but in view of the facts of the case, whilst the Department Commander approves of their findings, he remits the sentence. He does so from the evident misconception entertained by both the officers and the soldiers as to their duty and that of the United States civil officers in the execution of civil processes, and the occasion is taken to make known in what way that duty shall hereafter be discharged, so far as the military are concerned. Soldiers detailed to

aid the United States civil officers will conform to the movements of these officers in seeking the persons and places required by the writ; they will give them all the protection in their power, use force when specially directed by the civil authority within the limits of their lawful authority to do so, and where, in the last extremity it is necessary for self-protection; they may assist the civil officers in making arrests, and in guarding prisoners until they shall be legally committed to prison or discharged, but their duties are strictly defined and limited by the warrant under which the civil officer acts. The commissioned officer in charge will be held responsible that his detachment are not made to do otherwise than as above set forth; and that they are not, whilst enforcing one law, to be allowed to violate others.

An Excessive Sentence.—In the case of Private Alfred Van Norden, band Eighteenth Infantry, tried at Columbia, S. C., before a G. C. M., of which Captain R. L. Morris, Eighteenth Infantry, was President, on the charge of "assault and battery with intent to kill, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," the specification alleged that the accused "did, with malice aforethought and intent to kill, feloniously strike at, stab, cut, and wound, with a sharp instrument, known as a 'steel-eraser,' Private John P. Guilfoyle, band Eighteenth Infantry." Accused pleaded not guilty, but was found guilty of both specification and charge, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged the service and confined at hard labor for ten years. By command of Major-General McDowell, the proceedings and findings are approved, but the dishonorable discharge is not approved, and only so much of the sentence as amounts to confinement at hard labor under charge of the guard, at the station of his company, for ten months, is approved. The accused is charged with having made an assault on Private Guilfoyle, "with malice aforethought and intent to kill." The evidence shows the act to have been the very reverse of one resulting from "malice aforethought." It was, on the contrary, done in the very heat of passion—in a quarrel that sprung up accidentally, and between persons who had hitherto been friends. The instrument used—an ink-eraser—was not one that would be held by a civil court to be a dangerous weapon any more than a pen-knife would be so held, and was one the accused carried in his possession as one of the tools used by him as a clerk. So much of the findings of guilty to the specification and charge as alleges "Malice aforethought with intent to kill," is, therefore, not approved. The sentence is excessive, even under the findings, as given by the court. A distinguished United States judge, to whom the case was stated, said that three months in the jail would have been the sentence such a case would receive at his hands! As all the court, but one member, join in a recommendation to clemency, it is evident the excessively severe sentence was given under the belief that it would be considered not an unusual one. Only so much of the sentence as amounts to confinement at hard labor under charge of the guard, at the station of his company, with a forfeiture of ten dollars per month of his pay, for four months, is approved; and, on the recommendation of all the members of the court, but one, the forfeiture of pay is remitted. As thus modified, the sentence will be duly executed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Medical Department.—Major James R. Mears, paymaster, U. S. Army, was June 22 ordered to Key West and Key Biscayne, Fla., for the purpose of paying the troops.

Major J. R. Mears, paymaster, U. S. Army, was June 20 assigned to duty, in this department, relieving Major William H. Johnson, who, on being relieved was ordered to comply with the orders he has received from the War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.—Major H. C. Hodges, quartermaster, U. S. Army, was June 18 ordered to proceed on public business to Baton Rouge, La., and return to New Orleans.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.

Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending June 30, 1874: Major A. L. Hough, Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieutenants Charles Braden, Seventh Cavalry; A. H. Russell, Third Cavalry; Major Lewis Merrill, Seventh Cavalry; Second Lieutenant C. A. Postley, Third Artillery; Captain C. H. Hoyt, Asst. Q. M., U. S. Army; First Lieutenants Geo. W. McKee, Ordnance Corps; D. H. Kelton, Tenth Infantry; Captain S. C. Lyford, Ordnance Corps; Major Walter McFarland, Corps of Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel C. Grover, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenants Charles L. Davis, Tenth Infantry; John Leonard, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant Ralph W. Hoyt, Eleventh Infantry; Colonel J. H. Potter, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Second Artillery.—The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant John H. Calef, adjutant, Second Artillery, was June 30 extended five days.

Fourth Artillery.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was June 27 granted Second Lieutenant Jacob E. Bloom.

The Detroit Post of June 27 record the finding in the river of the badly decomposed body of an unknown man, with the skull crushed in. The body was dressed in a United States soldier's uniform, but there was nothing about the person to indicate its identity. "Captain Norvell, who has charge of the recruiting office near the foot of Woodward avenue, is of the opinion that the body may be that of Philip Schafer, formerly an orderly in his office, who mysteriously dis-

appeared about two months ago. Schafer had about \$100 in his possession at the time, and it is 'hought that he may have been murdered, robbed, and thrown into the river."

Artillery School.—First Lieutenant J. C. Breckinridge, Second Artillery, having been promoted a captain in his regiment, was June 26 relieved from duty as adjutant of the Artillery School, U. S. Army. In relieving Captain Breckinridge from the official position which for nearly four years he has filled with so much advantage to the school, satisfaction to the commanding officer, and credit to himself, the commanding officer feels it alike a pleasure and a duty to commend in this public manner the fidelity, zeal, good judgment, and intelligence, which have always characterized Captain Breckinridge's performances of the duties of adjutant. Second Lieutenant C. O. Howard, Second Artillery, is appointed adjutant of the Artillery School, U. S. Army. Until the arrival of Lieutenant Howard, the duties of adjutant of the Artillery School and of the post of Fort Monroe will be performed by Lieutenant Coffin, Fifth Artillery.

Fort Trumbull.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Trumbull, Conn., June 22. The following officers of the Fifth Artillery were detailed for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick T. Dent; Captains Geo. A. Kinsel, Francis L. Guenther; First Lieutenants Selden A. Day, Thomas R. Adams, Ocran H. Howard. First Lieutenant Joseph Keefe, judge-advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.

Officers Registered.—The following officers registered their names at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, June 23, 1874: Surgeon Geo. E. Cooper, U. S. Army; Captain A. F. Rockwell, Quartermaster's Department; First Lieutenants W. L. Clark, Twenty-third Infantry; J. H. Hurst, Twelfth Infantry; A. A. Surgeon J. D. Fitzgerald, U. S. Army.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Brigadier-General George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

Camp Lowell.—The Tucson Citizen says: "We were at Camp Lowell last week and were quite agreeably surprised to see the rapid progress that is being made in building the post. The corral, granary, wagon, blacksmith and harness shops are fast approaching completion; also one set of officers quarters and a set of quarters for the soldiers. The guard-house, commanding officer's building and buildings for quartermaster and commissary stores are already completed, and are substantially and conveniently constructed buildings. The post, when once completed, will be one of the pleasantest in the territory. Colonel Crittenden and Quartermaster Rockwell are making the best use of the means at their command to complete it."

Fifth Cavalry.—The Arizona Miner, in announcing the order for the removal of this regiment from the department, pays it the following tribute: Since the first commencement of General Crook's active operations against the hostile Apaches in September, 1872, the duties of this regiment have been laborious and unrelenting, and its successes gained over the renegade Apaches, of a most brilliant and decisive character, bringing to our poor frontiersmen, up to that time despondent and dejected, the assurance of a permanent peace in the territory of their adoption, whose resources they can now develop without fear of the treacherous bullet or cruel scalping-knife. We doubt if any other organization in the U. S. Army has done the same amount of scouting, fought as many bad Indians or can claim as many killed, wounded and captured as the fruits of their persistency, energy and gallant behavior against the enemy. Nor have the laurels of the gallant Fifth been those alone of brave warriors; in other more quiet but equally important fields, they have gained renown likewise. To them the territory is indebted for a large share of the work in constructing new and important thoroughfares. The Military Telegraph line was rapidly pushed to completion by the exertions of the Fifth, aiding those other good regiments, the Twelfth and Twenty-third Infantry. Such of its officers as were placed by General Crook in charge of Military Reservations evinced a thorough appreciation of the Indian character. Such rare discretion, penetration and unfaltering judgment, with the ability and determination to make the Indians under their control learn and adopt, as soon as possible, the ways of civilized life, go far toward settling in our mind the conviction that their successes in campaigning were not the result of con ingenuity, merely, but the reward of a careful consideration of the problem presented for their solution, and a manly, soldierlike determination to grapple with and overcome all its difficulties. It is a real pleasure to us now to be able to say that during the whole course of their residence in Arizona, the officers and men of the Fifth have served zealously and faithfully alongside of the other truly brave troops in the department, by whom the separation now to take place, will be most keenly felt. We can only tender the Fifth the assurances of our sincere regret at their departure, coupled with the hope that they may have many and exceptional opportunities for discovering to their new comrades that the laurels now so modestly and becomingly worn, shall not be suffered to fade. General Crook, we can safely aver, has no desire to part with such valuable auxiliaries, and the Fifth, we know, can never again look for a commander as brave, as self-denying, as intelligent and as considerate as him in whose glorious campaigns they have borne so conspicuous a part. We present, for the benefit of our readers, the following names of officers of the Fifth, mentioned in orders or published reports, for gallant and conspicu-

ous services against the hostile Indians in our territory; this list, necessarily compiled in a hasty manner from our files of the past three years, may have omitted the name of some gallant fellow; if so, we hasten to apologize in advance, but we think it will be found very nearly correct: Captains J. W. Mason, W. H. Brown, John M. Hamilton, A. B. Taylor, R. H. Montgomery, James Burns, George F. Price; First Lieutenants A. E. Woodson, J. B. Babcock, A. B. Bache, E. W. Ward, B. Reilly, Jr., J. F. Almy, Charles King, E. D. Thomas, C. H. Rockwell; Second Lieutenants W. P. Hall, W. S. Schuyler, Frank Michler, C. D. Parkhurst, C. H. Watts, E. L. Keyes, E. P. Eckerson, R. London, George O. Eaton, H. S. Bishop, R. T. Stewart.

Twenty-third Infantry.—The Arizona Miner of June 11, says: Lieutenant Heyl, 23rd Infantry, on the 27th ultimo killed four bucks and captured seven women and two children. Only one warrior escaped. The Indians were found on a little mesa, among the foothills of the Sierra Ancha, about six miles east of Tonto Creek. Lieutenant Heyl also destroyed a large quantity of mesal and other provisions the renegades had been providing for their winter consumption. Lieutenant Heyl afterwards made a very exhaustive search of the country near the mouth of Tonto Creek and the Massissal mountains, but without discovering a single track, and returned to Camp Verde on the 8th inst. Lieutenant Heyl, although not quite three months in our Territory, has already proved himself to be a valuable and energetic officer, one for whom a career of distinction may with safety be predicted.

The same paper has the following military items:

Colonel John G. Chandler, the new chief quartermaster of this military department, is spoken of very highly by citizens who have called on him to settle business with his office. All agree in saying that he is a fair, square man and a rapid worker.—Lieutenant Wieting, 23rd Infantry, is the happy father of a fine boy, born at Fort Whipple, last evening. Mrs. Wieting is doing well.—Dr. H. H. Davis, of the Colorado River reserve, who is now here, informs us that the Hualpais have appeared happy ever since they got away from the flat country and have been permitted to camp in the hills, where they get cooler breezes and plenty of grass for their ponies.

The Tucson, Arizona, Citizen contains the following editorial which is attributed to the pen of Governor Safford: It has been the practice until Gen. Crook assumed command of this department, to make treaties and put faith in the most murderous Apaches, upon their simple word, and those whose hands were most deeply dyed in human gore, generally received the most blankets and favors. No wonder that frequent outbreaks resulted, for the Indian was shrewd and quickly saw that by becoming the leader of a treacherous outbreak or a horrible massacre, he could not only indulge his natural desire to murder and rob, but when he chose to come in he would receive special favors from Government. Acting upon this theory two bad Indians named Chuntz and Cochiny, planned and were the main instruments in the murder of Lieut. Almy. Later, Pedro became leader of the outbreak at San Carlos, and led the savages who attacked and murdered a woman, two children and two men at old Camp Grant. As soon as Gen. Crook and his brave troops began to press them for these crimes, true to their old strategy, they were willing to come in and be fed and waited upon. General Crook had no desire to punish the rank and file who had been led astray by those leaders, but he determined to make them the instruments by which these leaders should be brought to justice—therefore told the bands to which these leaders belonged, that they could have pardon and peace, but first they must bring Chuntz, Cochiny and Pedro. If they could not bring them alive then their heads would be good evidence that they were dead and could do no more harm. For months these Indians have silently, stealthily and without cessation, followed the trail of these murderers, while the latter have, by day and night, as constantly endeavored to elude their wily comrades who were pursuing them, and from rock to rock, one mountain to another they have fled, but the heads of two—Pedro and Cochiny—have been taken, the latter was pursued from the San Carlos through the San Pedro and Santa Catarina mountains to the Rillito, within four miles of Tucson. His pursuers found on this latter stream where Indians had come for water, and here they watched until a squaw came in sight, when they made her captive, and to save her own life, she was induced to show the way to Cochiny. A fight ensued in which Cochiny and three of his comrades were killed. The head of Cochiny was taken to San Carlos, about three days travel distant. Chuntz is the only outcast survivor. He is undoubtedly in the Santa Catarina mountains, not far from Tucson, but the same stealthy trailers who brought in the heads of Pedro and Cochiny are by day and night silently but surely drawing the coils around him, and he cannot elude them much longer. We are told that when these heads are brought in, Majors Randall and Babcock will call attention of the Indians to the fact, and inform them that such will be the fate of all murderers. One substantial example of this kind does more practical good than all the psalm singing in Christendom, and we rejoice with exceeding great joy that a permanent peace is fast approaching.

The Washington Capital of June 21 gives an account of the marriage, at that city, of Miss Juniata, youngest daughter of the late Edward S. Foster, of Santa Cruz, to Lieutenant Charles Frederick Humphrey, of the Fourth artillery, U. S. A. The bridesmaids, Miss De Haven of Philadelphia, Miss Poor of Washington, and Miss Fore of Kentucky, were escorted by officers in uniform. Colonel Meija gave away the bride, and the ceremony was read by Rev. Father Hobby. Among the guests present was the bride's sister, the widow of the late Major Evan Thomas.

POWERS OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17, 1870. }

Gen. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

GENERAL: I most respectfully and urgently invite your attention, at leisure, to a matter of deep interest to future commanding generals of the Army more than to myself—of the imperative necessity of fixing and clearly defining the limits of the powers and duties of the General of the Army, or of whomsoever may succeed to the place of Commander-in-Chief. The case is well stated by Gen. Grant in his letter of Jan. 29, 1866, to the Secretary of War (Mr. Stanton), hereto appended; and though I find no official answer recorded, I remember that Gen. Grant told me that the Secretary of War had promptly assured him, in conversation, that he fully approved of his views as expressed in this letter. At that time the subject was much discussed, and soon after Congress enacted the bill reviving the grade of General, which bill was approved July 25, 1866, and provided that the General, when commissioned, "may be authorized under the direction and during the pleasure of the President to command the Armies of the United States," and a few days after, viz., July 28, 1866, the law was enacted which defined the military peace establishment. The enacting clause reads: "That the military peace establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of five regiments of artillery, ten regiments of cavalry, 45 regiments of infantry, the Professors and corps of cadets of the United Military Academy, and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act to be known as the Army of the United States."

The act then recites in great detail all the parts of the Army, making no distinction between the line and staff, but clearly makes each and every part an element of the whole.

Section 37 provides for a Board to revise the Army regulations and report, and declares that the regulations then in force—namely, those in 1863—should remain until Congress "shall act on said report;" and section 38, and last, enacts and provides "that all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed."

Under the provisions of this law my predecessor, Gen. Grant, did not hesitate to command and make orders to all parts of the Army, the Military Academy and staff; and it was under his advice that the new regulations were compiled in 1868, that drew the line more clearly between the high and responsible duties of the Secretary of War and the General Commanding the Army. He assured me many a time before I was called here to succeed him, that he wanted me to perfect the distinction, and it was by his express orders that on assuming the command of the Army I specifically placed the heads of the staff corps here in Washington in the exact relation to the Army which they would bear to an army in the field.

I am aware that subsequently in his order of March 26 he modified his former orders of March 5, but only as to the heads of Bureaus in Washington, who have, he told me, certain functions of office imposed on them by special laws of Congress, which laws, of course, override all orders and regulations; but I did not understand either from him in person or from Gen. Rawlins, at whose instance this order was made, that it was designed in any way to modify, alter, and change his purpose that the department and division commanders, as well as the General of the Army, should exercise the same command of the staff as they do of the line of the Army.

I need not remind the Secretary that orders and reports are made to and from the Military Academy which the General does not even see, though the Military Academy is specifically named as a part of that Army which he is required to command. Leaves of absence are granted, the stations of officers are changed, and other orders are now made directly to the Army, not through the General, but direct through other officers of the Adjutant-General.

So long as this is the case, I surely do not command the Army of the United States, and am not responsible for it. I am aware that the confusion resulting from the fact that the 37th section of the act of July 28, 1866, clothes the Army regulations of 1863 with the sanction of law, but the next section repeals all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act. The regulations of 1863 are but a compilation of orders made prior to the war, when such men as Davis and Floyd took pleasure in stripping Gen. Scott of even the semblance of power, and purposely reduced him to a cipher in the government of the Army. Not one word can be found in those regulations speaking of the duties of the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army, or defining a single act of authority that rightfully devolved on him. Not a single mention is made of the rights and duties of a commander-in-chief of the Army. He is ignored, and purposely too, as a part of the programme resulting in the Rebellion, that the Army without a legitimate head should pass into the anarchy which these men were shaping for the whole country.

I invite your attention to the Army regulations of 1847, when our best soldiers lived, among whom was your own father; and see paragraphs 48 and 49, page 8, and they are so important that we quote them entire:

48. The military establishment is placed under the orders of the Major-General Commanding-in-Chief in all that regards its discipline and military control; its penal arrangements properly belong to the Administrative Department of the Staff and to the Treasury Department under the direction of the Secretary of War.

49. The General of the army will watch over the economy of the service in all that relates to the expenditure of money, supply of arms, ordnance and ordnance stores, clothing, equipments, camp equipage, medical and hospital stores, barracks, quarters, transportation, Military Academy, pay and subsistence, in short everything which enters into the expenses of the military establishment, whether personal or national. He will also see that the estimates for the military services are based on proper data and made for the objects contemplated by law and necessary to the support and useful employment of the army. In carrying into effect these important duties he will call to his counsel and assistance the staff and those officers proper in his opinion to be

employed in verifying and pursuing all the objects which may require attention. The rules and regulations established for the government of the army and the laws relating to the military establishment are the guides to the Commanding-General in the performance of his duties.

Why was this, or why was all mention of any field duty for the head of the army left out of the Army Regulations? Simply because Jefferson Davis had a purpose and absorbed to himself as Secretary of War, as General Grant well says, all the powers of Commander-in-Chief. Floyd succeeded him, and the last regulations of 1863 were but a mere compilation of their orders, hastily collected and published to supply a vast army with a new edition.

I contend that all parts of these regulations inconsistent with the law of July 28, 1866, are repealed.

I surely do not ask for any power myself, but I hope and trust that now while we have a military President and a military Secretary of War, that in the new regulations to be laid before Congress next session, the functions and duties of Commander-in-Chief will be so clearly marked out and defined that they may be understood by himself and by the army at large. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1866.

The Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

From the period of the difficulty between Major-Gen. now Lieut.-Gen. Scott with Secretary Marcy during the administration of President Polk, the command of the army virtually passed into the hands of the Secretary of War. From that day to the breaking out of the rebellion, the General-in-Chief never kept his headquarters in Washington, and could not, consequently, with propriety, resume his proper functions to administer the affairs of the Army properly. Headquarters and the Adjutant-General's office must be in the same place.

During the war, while in the field, my functions as commander of all the armies were never impaired, but were facilitated in all essential matters by the Administration and by the War Department. Now, however, that the war is over, and I have brought my headquarters to this city, I find my present position embarrassing, and, I think, out of place. I have been intending, or did intend, to make the beginning of the new year the time to bring this matter before you, with the view of asking to have the old condition of affairs restored; but from diffidence about mentioning the matter, have postponed it until now. In a few words I will state what I conceive to be my duties and my place, and ask respectfully to be restored to them and it. The entire Adjutant-General's office should be under the entire control of the General-in-Chief of the Army. No orders should go to the army or the Adjutant-General except through the General-in-Chief; such as require the action of the President would be laid before the Secretary of War, whose actions would be regarded as those of the President. In short, in my opinion, the General-in-Chief stands between the President and the army in all official matters, and the Secretary of War is between the army, through the General-in-Chief, and the President. I can very well conceive, that a real so long disregarded could not, or would not, be restored without the subject being presented, and I now do so, respectfully, for your consideration.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Official: GEO. K. LEE, A. A. General.

OMAHA, September 2, 1870.

General U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR GENERAL: I have received your most acceptable letter of August 18, and assure you that I am perfectly willing to abide by any decision you may make. We had a most enthusiastic meeting at Des Moines, and General Belknap gave us a fine, finished, address. I have concluded to go over to San Francisco to attend the annual celebration of the Pioneers, to be held on the 9th inst. From there I will make a short tour, aiming to get back to St. Louis, via Denver, by the 1st of October, and so on to Washington without unnecessary delay.

Conscious of the heavy burden already on you, I should refrain from adding one ounce to your already load of care, but it seems to me that now is the time to fix clearly and plainly the field of duty for the Secretary of War and the Commanding General of the Army, so that we may escape the unpleasant controversy that gave so much scandal in General Scott's time, and leave to our successors a clear field. No matter what the result, I promise to submit to whatever decision you may make. I also feel certain that General Belknap thinks he is simply executing the law as it now stands, but I am convinced that he does not interpret the law reviving the grade of general, and that "fixing the peace establishment," of 1863, as I construe them. For instance, I am supposed to control the discipline of the Military Academy as a part of the Army, whereas General Belknap ordered a court of inquiry in the case of the colored cadet, made a detail, reviewed the proceedings, and made his order, without my knowing a word of it, except through the newspapers; and more recently, when I went to Chicago to attend some division business, I found the inspector-general, Hardie, under orders from the Secretary of War to go to Montana on some claim business. All I ask is, that such orders should go to the parties through me. If all the staff officers are subject to receive orders direct from the Secretary of War it will surely clash with the orders which they may be in the act of executing from me, or from their immediate commander.

I ask that General Belknap draw up some clear, well-defined rules for my action, that he show them to me before publication, that I make on them my remarks, and then that you make a final decision. I promise faithfully to abide by it, or give up my commission.

Please show this to General Belknap, and I will be back early in October.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1874. }

General W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War:

GENERAL: I now have the honor most respectfully to request that I may be permitted to remove my headquarters to St. Louis, Mo., in the month of October next, in the same manner and to the same extent granted to my predecessor, General Scott, shortly after the Mexican war. Strong reasons, official and personal, impel me to this step, and I make this request at this early date because six months' notice is required of me in certain necessary preliminaries in St. Louis.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

To which the Secretary of War replied as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON CITY, May 11, 1874. }

General W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 8th inst., asking permission to remove your headquarters to St. Louis, Mo., in the month of October next, and to inform you that it has been submitted to the President of the United States. With the assent of the President, consent is given to you moving your headquarters to St. Louis as you desire.

A copy of the general order which it is proposed to issue

upon the subject is herewith inclosed. You will perceive that it does not change the present order of business with this department. It is only deemed best here to add to its provisions the suggestion which was made and carried out in the case of General Scott—that no material change shall be made in the stations of troops or commanders without previous approval by this department.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

From the Washington Chronicle, June 30.

We have the highest authority for saying that the personal relations between the Secretary of War and the General of the Army are cordial and friendly, and that there has been no open rupture. General Sherman's removal is made at this time on account of private and personal matters, which in his judgment under all the circumstances justify his course. But it is equally true that had he any duties to perform as General of the Army he would remain at the capital. His letter to the Secretary of War has as yet never been answered, nor its receipt acknowledged. He has no authority, nor is his position recognized in the government of the Army. Orders go from the Secretary of War direct to the commander of troops moving companies and moving regiments, of which he knows nothing unless he incidentally learns it in the newspapers. Courts martial are ordered, the sentences reviewed, and the punishment executed without even his knowledge. Inspections are made of the Army, and changes of stations of prominent officers, of which he is entirely ignorant. In fact, it would be difficult to imagine a more irksome and annoying position to a man of General Sherman's known ability, character, and independence than the one he now occupies in the War Department. The General of the Army is deprived of any direction or control of the Army. Under these circumstances, that he should do what his personal interests demand—move to St. Louis, where he has a home, where many of his friends reside, and where he can provide for his family with more satisfaction than he can here—is not surprising. It is due the present Secretary of War to say that the orders and present usage of the War Department concerning the relative authority of the Secretary of War and the General of the Army were determined and acted upon by his predecessor in that office, and that he has not, as has been asserted, inaugurated any new doctrine or construction of law. It is a misfortune, however, that a difficulty of this character should be the occasion of compelling the victorious leader of our Army to leave the capital of the nation to preserve his self-respect and the dignity due his high position.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Iroquois* arrived at San Francisco July 1, fifty-one days from Hong Kong.

The *Pensacola* was at Mare Island Navy-yard June 10, preparing to receive new boilers and other repairs.

REAR-ADMIRAL PENNOCK arrived at Yokohama, Japan, June 5, and assumed command of the Asiatic station.

The *Worcester* and *Ticonderoga* are at Key West. The *Wachusett* is at Samana, and the *Canandaigua* returning from that place to Key West.

The monitors *Saugus*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan*, *Canonius*, and *Ajax* left Key West June 30, for Pensacola, under convoy of the *Brooklyn*, *Ossipee*, *Shawmut*, *Kansas* and *Pinta*.

The *Colorado* expected to be ready to sail from Norfolk for Key West July 2. She is to take the place of the *Worcester* as flagship of the North Atlantic station.

REAR-ADMIRAL J. R. M. MULLANY assumed command of the North Atlantic station June 19. The following officers compose his staff: Chief of Staff, Captain W. D. Whiting; Flag Lieutenant, Lieutenant W. T. Burwell; Secretary, Walter G. Jones.

The *Constellation*, Commander Breese, with the cadet midshipmen on their annual cruise, was spoken by pilot boat *Eera Nye*, No. 2, on June 30, in latitude 40 20, longitude 73. A mail bag was brought to New York from her. All well on board.

The United States steamer *Richmond* arrived off Mazatlan May 30, en route to Panama, having spent two days in Magdalena bay. She left Mazatlan June 6, direct for Panama, and expected to make most of the passage under sail. The *Richmond* when a few days out from San Francisco, disabled the apparatus for hoisting her propeller.

The *Montauk* is on the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, undergoing repairs at the hands of workmen from Roche's yard. Her wooden deck beams are being replaced by iron. The new sloop of war which was commenced last September is still on the stocks at the same yard, and the work is progressing very slowly, owing to the inadequacy of the force of workmen available at present.

The *Dispatch* left Washington, D. C., July 1, for Norfolk, where she will be docked for repairs. It is stated she will afterwards return to Washington, to take on board the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs for an inspection tour of the navy-yards and naval stations along the Atlantic coast, with a view to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of yards and stations, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the last session of the Senate.

AMONG late passengers for Europe was the late Minister of the Spanish Republic at Washington, Admiral Polo de Bernabe. The Admiral has been recalled by

the Serrano Government to resume his position in the Spanish navy, which has sore need of all the best trained ability and character at the disposal of the Government.

A DESPATCH from Washington, June 30, says: Secretary Fish remarked, in conversation to-day, that the demand for indemnity for the American prisoners executed by order of Burriel was in accordance with the protocol concerning the settlement of the *Virginian* affair, apart from the duty imposed upon the Government to claim satisfaction for such wrongs.

A CORRESPONDENT at Key West, Fla., June 23, 1874, advises of the following changes: Lieutenant Commander E. H. Miller detached from the *Kansas* and sent home on sick leave; Lieutenant Commander D. C. Woodrow from *Ossipee* to *Kansas*; Lieutenant Charles M. Thomas from *Ajax* to *Dictator*; Lieutenant J. H. Dayton from *Dictator* to *Worcester*; Lieutenant W. T. Burwell and Master H. Osterhaus appointed on admiral's staff; Master C. F. Norton from *Ajax* to *Kansas*; Master J. B. Briggs from *Kansas* to *Ajax*; Master W. F. Low from *Canonius* to *Ossipee*; Master S. P. Comley from *Canonius* to *Dictator*; Master W. A. Hadden from *Ajax* to *Wachusett*; Assistant Engineer A. F. Dixon from *Ajax* to *Wachusett*; Assistant Engineer F. C. Burchard from *Mahopac* to *Dictator*. The monitors *Ajax*, *Canonius*, *Manhattan*, *Mahopac* and *Saugus* will leave Key West about July 1, to be laid up at Pensacola.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JUNE 25.—Lieutenant-Commander John W. Phillip, to command the Naval Rendezvous at Boston, Mass.

Lieutenant Thos. C. Terrell, to the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, at Norfolk, Va.

Midshipman John E. Roller, to the *Roonoke*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. G. Farewell, to the *Narragansett*, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

JUNE 27.—Lieutenant Franklin Hanford, to Newport, R. I., for instruction in torpedo service.

Midshipman Frank H. Holmes, to the *Benicia*, on her arrival at San Francisco, Cal.

Midshipman Winslow Alderice, to the receiving ship *Potomac*.

JUNE 29.—Ensign E. F. Qualtrough, to the *Despatch* on the 8th July next.

JUNE 30.—Lieutenant Jacob W. Miller, from duty connected with the Nicaraguan Survey, and ordered to the Hydrographic Office.

Carpenter Henry R. Philbrick, from the Naval Station at Mound City, Ill., and ordered to return home and report arrival.

DETACHED.

JUNE 25.—Commodore Charles H. B. Caldwell, from the command of the Naval Rendezvous, Boston, and placed on waiting orders.

Captain Thomas Pattison, from the command of the *Saranac*, and ordered to command the receiving ship *Independence*, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island.

Captain Walter W. Queen, from the command of the receiving ship *Independence*, and ordered to command the *Saranac*.

Lieutenant Adolph Marx has reported his return home, having been detached from the North Atlantic Station on the 16th inst., and has been placed on waiting orders.

Ensign L. L. Reamey has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Worcester* on the 13th inst., and has been placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. J. Kenyon, from the *Ajax*, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. M. L. Macarty, from the *Mahopac*, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Passed Assistant Engineer Absalom Kirby, from the *Manhattan*, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. P. Kelly, from the *Canonius*, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Passed Assistant Engineer Hiram Parker, from the *Saugus*, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

JUNE 27.—Lieutenant Richard C. Hooker, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to Newport, R. I., on the 1st July next for instruction in torpedo service.

Master Theodor Porter, from special duty at Washington, and ordered to Newport, R. I., on the 1st July next for instruction in torpedo service.

Ensign J. S. Abbott, from the *Ossipee*, and ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. J. Simon, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 1.—Master J. B. Briggs, from the *Ajax*, on her arrival at Pensacola, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

REVOKED.

The orders of Master John Hubbard, to torpedo instruction, and to remain on duty on board the receiving ship *Sabine*.

The orders of Passed Assistant Engineer David Jones detaching him from the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Rear-Admiral G. H. Scott for one year from the 15th July next, with permission to leave the United States.

Midshipman A. A. Crandell for six months from the 25th June.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of absence of Rear-Admiral Godon, now in Paris, France, extended for twelve months from the 1st August next.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending June 27, 1874:

Seymour Bonton, machinist, April 2, U. S. steamer *Iroquois*, Hong Kong, China.

William Cooper, seaman, May 2, Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

John Allen, musician, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Wm. James Redding, landsman, June 5, U. S. steamer *Franklin*.

Louis Antonio Black, quartermaster, June 13, U. S. steamer *Portsmouth*.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

JUNE 20.—Captain L. L. Dawson, granted thirty days' leave of absence from July 1.

JUNE 24.—Major James Lewis, granted thirty days' leave of absence from 30th inst.

JUNE 25.—First Lieutenant George R. Haycock, granted an extension of leave for two months from this date.

THE POLYSPHENIC SHIP.

LAST week we mentioned briefly the new experiments on marine propulsion, embodied in the Polysphenic Ship. This week we give the particulars of the experiments, in order that our readers may be able to judge for themselves of their value. The models referred to were shaped exactly like a long

narrow scow; but the bottom, instead of being plane, was composed of three parallel slopes, separated by low steps, presenting a section like the edge of a gigantic saw. The inventor, Charles Meade Ramus, M.A., says of these models propelled by rockets:

"The first of the experiments was made with the 7 lb. model. This model was by the propelling power driven forward over the water 66 yards in 6 seconds, the rocket in that time having been completely discharged, and the model brought to a state of rest on the water. The average speed observed in this case was 33 feet in a second, or about 20 knots an hour, but it may be assumed that at its greatest the speed could not have been less than 25 knots an hour. The second experiment was made with a model of similar form, but of slightly different proportions, and weighing with the full rocket 3 lb. 8 oz. The distance run in this case was 105 yards, and this distance, the time being carefully noted by two independent observers, was performed in exactly 3 seconds, being at the rate of 63 knots an hour—a speed that will be allowed far to surpass any speed ever attained by any water-borne object before. The model, owing to the water space being limited, was driven into the bank before the rocket was fully discharged, otherwise more than double the distance of 105 yards might have been effected. Several months before I had made some very satisfactory experiments with this model, when it had attained in rough water a computed speed of 40 knots with 3 oz. of powder, so that the result now recorded was not greater than I had anticipated. The motion of both models was from the beginning to the end of their course completely steady, so as to give them more the appearance of sliding over smooth ice than of passing over the surface of water. There was scarcely any water disturbance, though each model had a fixed rudder of thin metal by which they were directed in an absolutely straight line. There was no splash at starting, and at the end of their course the decks were found unwetted, and so evenly was the motion maintained under the propelling force of the rocket that, had it not been for the draught of air, I feel sure that a set of ordinary chessmen set up on their decks might have remained without being displaced during their course."

"As I felt certain that it would be asked, what would be the effect of using a rocket to drive a model of the ordinary shape, it is as well to state that not long before I made the experiments now brought forward, I endeavored to propel a ship-shaped model weighing 6 lb. with a rocket of the same size and charge as those used for my inclined plane models. Immediately after the firing of the rocket the model was urged forward, and when the speed increased its fore part was lifted out of the water so as to cause the model to fall over, and thus the experiment ended amid smoke and total confusion."

"The first or larger model was 3 feet 9 inches long and 5 3/4 inches broad, and floated when at rest in 1 1/4 inch of water. The slope of the three parallel inclines was 1 in 18. The second model was likewise of solid fir, was 29 1/2 inches long and 4 3/4 inches broad, and floated when at rest in 7/8 inch of water. Its three inclines were sloped to 1 in 17. When drawn slowly over the water these models are found to offer a larger resistance than models of the ordinary shape. This is evidently owing to the fact that at low rates of speed they carry a considerable quantity of water before each of the inclines. This they continue to do until the equilibrium between the horizontal pressure of the inclines forward and the pressure of the water in the contrary direction is destroyed. This action seems to take place suddenly, when the model at once rises in the water and passes over the mass of the hitherto obstructing fluid. No true lifting action of the water seems to take effect on the inclined planes until the water is relatively in full motion against them. Up to this period the water merely exercises a dead pressure against the inclines. When the vessel is fairly lifted, and the water passes freely beneath its bottom, it will continue to override the water, which can no longer be removed in the brief time given for the vessel's passage, and to use this irremovable water as a support or fulcrum of infinite lubricity over which it glides with comparatively small and scarcely increasing resistance."

"On one occasion I used the 7 lb. model with a rocket of the same power as those employed in the experiments detailed, and found that over waves which might have had their intervals equal to one-half the length of the model there was no retardation whatever. The speed recorded and distance run was precisely the same as in a perfectly smooth pond. With other experiments for the same purpose I have always found that waves have not caused any increased obstruction to a model's course."

The facts are summed up by the author as follows:

"I now submit the question to an unprejudiced public, among whom no doubt will be found many who will repeat my experiments with the same results, and by their verification aid me in overcoming those countless difficulties which every inventor has to encounter, when the invention that he offers is one that tends to change the foundations of wealth and runs counter to the prejudice and self-interest of large and important bodies of men."

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 23, 1874.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Friday, July 10, 1874, for dredging a Waddington harbor, N. Y. Specifications can be obtained on application.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 23, 1874.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Friday, July 10, 1874, for dredging at Ogdensburg, N. Y. Specifications can be obtained on application.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 23, 1874.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Friday, July 10, 1874, for dredging between the piers at Oak Orchard harbor, N. Y. Specifications can be obtained on application.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 23, 1874.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Friday, July 10, 1874, for removing rock from the channel between the piers at Olcott harbor, N. Y. Specifications can be obtained on application.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 23, 1874.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Friday, July 10, 1874, for continuing the construction of the pier, and for dredging at Putneyville, N. Y. Specifications can be obtained on application.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 23, 1874.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Friday, July 10, 1874, for dredging channel, and repair of breakwater, at Great Sodus Bay, N. Y. Specifications can be obtained on application.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 23, 1874.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Friday, July 10, 1874, for constructing portions of the pier and breakwater at Little Sodus Harbor, N. Y. Specifications can be obtained on application.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

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MERCHANT TAILOR & REPORTER OF FASHIONS.
From the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 31, 1874.

An enthusiasm for one's business or profession is not only admirable in itself but is the chief element of success, and it is that has given Mr. W. O. Linthicum, of 174 Fifth Avenue, New York, the distinction among tailors which secured for him the patronage of the Duke Alexis, as chief among his class. There is no college of tailors that we know of; if there were one Mr. Linthicum would, we doubt not, be chosen by acclamation to the presidency, or the chief professorship; for he is not only a good tailor himself, but is the cause of good tailoring in others, being the author of original systems for cutting published in book form, the editor of "Linthicum's Journal of New York Fashions," and the publisher of a great variety of patterns for coats, pants, and vests, which are furnished cut to measure or otherwise at a moderate price. Supplied with these officers at a distance from New York can make sure, wherever they are, of having their clothes made according to the most approved New York cut.

"Exposition Universelle de 1867 a Paris Le Jury International decerne une mention honorable a W. O. Linthicum (New York Etats Unis.) Agriculture et Industrie. Groupe IV. Classe 35. Vêtements. Paris, le 1er Juillet 1867. Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire General F. Le Hay, Le Ministre Vice President de la Commission Imperiale de l'Exposition."

WM. CONARD, (late Chief of Paymaster's Division 4th Auditor's Office.)

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RECOMMENDED BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General George Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army, Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S. Army.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1874.

Office, No. 23 Murray Street, New York.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL. The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order, United States funds, or Quartermasters' Paymasters', or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

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Rates of Advertising.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line space; four insertions, 20 cents; thirteen insertions, 18 cents; twenty-six insertions, 15 cents; fifty-two insertions, 12 cents. Editorial page advertising column, 40 cents per line (13 lines Nonpareil to an inch).

REMOVAL OF HEADQUARTERS.

THE removal of the headquarters of General SHERMAN from Washington to St. Louis, is the infelicitous result of the most infelicitous system, or want of system, which characterizes our administration of military affairs. Inheriting our Army organization from England, we have been perpetually at discord in the attempt to adapt it to conditions wholly out of keeping with it. The Queen there, and the PRESIDENT here, are each nominally at the head of the Army and the Navy; but the one is a ruler whose life tenure is in harmony with military organizations and traditions; the other is, ordinarily, a partizan leader for four, or at the most eight years, who is at the sport of political necessities which may transform even an able and honored soldier into, at the best, an indifferent friend of Army reform. The one is at the head of a royal family which has a prescriptive right to take precedence in military homage; the other is the chief of a political organization whose training schools are expressly designed to develop qualities and purposes wholly incompatible with military ideas of propriety.

It is the fault of our system then, and not the fault of General SHERMAN or Secretary BELKNAP that they should not be able to work together in Washington. Indeed, the difficulty between the Secretary and the General has always been in proportion to the ability of each to understand and assert what was due to his position. It was JEFFERSON DAVIS, a graduate of the Military Academy and a soldier of Mexico, who became entangled in difficulty with General SCOTT; it was STANTON, "the great War Secretary," against whom General GRANT had to assert his prerogatives; it is BELKNAP, the son of an honored soldier, and an able General officer himself, who forces General SHERMAN, as it were like DANIEL BOONE elbowed by new settlers, to move on where the neighborhood is less populated with authorities.

There is no help for it, short of legislation which would effect such a complete reorganization of our military administration as we never hope to see; yet it would be hard to say why the War Office should be at Washington and the headquarters of the General-in-Chief at St. Louis. It is impossible that they should act apart without introducing confusion into the service, and if they are to act together in an emergency, and it is only in an emergency that their action is of vital moment, they should be so situated as to consult freely together. However, the telegraph is making the antipodes neighbors, and we may congratulate ourselves that St. Louis and Washington are nearer together than they seem. With the Secretary in Washington, the General in St. Louis, and the Lieutenant-General in Chicago, we may find, too, that we have extended the circle of Army influence so as to create a larger class of popular sympathizers, and so all will prove well that ends well.

In reference to the authority of the Secretary of War, the Supreme Court has held that although it may be true that "he does not compose a part of the Army, and has no duties to perform in the field," and that he is a civil officer, and all his duties are civil duties," yet he is "the regular constitutional organ of the President for the administration of the

military establishment of the Nation; and rules and orders publicly promulgated through him must be received as the acts of the Executive, and as such be binding upon all within the sphere of his legal and constitutional authority." It follows, therefore, as Colonel SCOTT well says (see SCOTT's Analytical Digest, note to paragraph 1,) "that so long as the President and the Secretary of War are in accord with each other, the powers of the latter, with reference to the Army, find their only limitation in the constitutional boundaries to the authority of the Chief Executive. There seems to be no escape from this position, short of the abrogation by the Secretary of his legal prerogatives, or in an entire remodelling of our system of Army administration. Difficulties similar to our own have arisen under a similar system between the English war department and the Horse Guards, but there, as we have said, the prestige of royal kinship goes far to determine such questions. It is pleasant to know that the difficulty between General SHERMAN and Secretary BELKNAP is wholly technical and not in any sense personal.

THE Black Hills Expedition is probably off at last, and as we write may possibly be entangled in difficulties with the Indians of the Northwest. The readers of the JOURNAL must have noticed the recent orders for this expedition, but probably few, outside of the troops stationed in the Northwest, have any clear idea of the location and interest attaching to the Black Hills. To General CUSTER, that luckiest of all lucky leaders, whose prudent and successful conduct of the Yellowstone Expedition, sometime since, brought him so many honors, has the conduct of the present exploration been entrusted. The choice could hardly have fallen on a better man. We have called General CUSTER a lucky man, and such he has proved, since the time he first excited public attention, during the war, by his long curls, picturesque dress, and dashing style of fighting. Closely examined, his luck will be found to consist largely in that mixture of daring and prudence that is sure to make its mark in any pursuit of life. No one can read the cold official accounts of CUSTER's various achievements in war and on the frontier, without recognizing in him a man of remarkable boldness and luck. It is only the private autobiography of the man himself in his papers in the *Galaxy*, that give us an insight into the real hard work and the hopes and fears that lie beneath this seeming boldness and luck. CUSTER is lucky, chiefly because he is always ready.

The country to be explored and the objects of the expedition are sufficiently definite. Just about the junction line of the territories of Dakota, Wyoming and Montana lies a region never yet penetrated by the American trappers, and constituting the only remaining stronghold of the Sioux. There are hills there, one of them called Bear Butte, and a stream, called by the old French voyageurs, Belle Fourche. Where these are, no one knows exactly, but the Indians. The French, always more successful in their Indian policy than any Anglo-Saxon race, once held friendly relations with the Sioux, and their trappers and traders wandered as freely in and about the Black Hills as they do to-day in Hudson's Bay territory. Anglo-Saxon greed and aggressiveness have changed the relations between civilization and the Indians, south of the British possessions. The vague ideas that we inherited from the French trappers, and embodied in school maps, and even in the very best charts obtainable, outside of Government surveys, have proved generally unreliable when tested by those surveys. It is to clear up these mistakes, and settle the real location of these Black Hills, that this expedition has been organized. It numbers fully eleven hundred souls, comprising the Seventh Cavalry, two companies of infantry, sixty Indian scouts, and four Gatling guns. A heavy train of supplies accompanies the troops, with provisions for two months. Professor WINCHELL, and an assistant, go with the expedition as geologists. Mr. GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL, with an assistant from Yale, collects fossils, and will also act as taxidermist for any rare birds or animals discovered. General "Sandy" FORSYTH commands five companies of the Seventh Cavalry, and the President's son is an extra aide-de-camp on the staff. The country being entirely unknown, the exploration of itself must be full of

interest, as clearing up the only mysterious spot of any great size left in the map of the United States. When we add that the reports of friendly Indians represent this remote oasis as very rich in minerals as well as in the essentials of savage life, it is not surprising that a strong expedition should be needed to explore its fastnesses. It is the last home of the Sioux, and possibly they may fight to defend it from intrusion. If so, while regretting their hard fate, we can nevertheless see that the expedition will in all probability walk through them without serious damage. In case of a battle we shall also have the first opportunity yet presented, this side of the Atlantic, for testing the renowned Gatling gun in real action. In view of the contingency, Dr. GATLING hopes they will attack. For ourselves we are chiefly anxious for the scientific success of the expedition.

THE most important foreign news of the past week is undoubtedly that of the death in action of Marshal CONCHA, the Republican commander-in-chief in the north of Spain, and the consequent retreat of his army, the Carlists claiming a victory of a decisive nature. While it is true that in all matters relating to warfare in Spain, the truth is a matter very hard to arrive at, from the contradictory and generally mendacious style of the telegrams on both sides, still, a reference to the map will generally prick the bubble of exaggeration, and give us some clue to what is really going on. The Carlists, when considered in relation to the rest of Spain, to their own material forces and those of their enemies, and to the actual positions occupied by them at different times, must be pronounced a decidedly sharp thorn in the side of the present Spanish government; and the death of Marshal CONCHA takes away from the latter the only chief who has yet proved equal to the active and enterprising Carlist generals.

At the beginning of the war, DON CARLOS, who claims the Spanish throne by virtue of the old Salic law, issued from France, his asylum, into the frontier province of Navarre, once a French province itself, and the ancient stronghold of the French Huguenots. In Navarre, and its immediate western neighbor Biscay, DON CARLOS speedily raised an army of the enthusiastic Biscayans, men of a different race from those occupying the rest of the Peninsula, and even speaking a totally different language, allied to the Phenician dialects. The Biscayans have always been celebrated for courage, and under DON CARLOS they seem to have vindicated their old character. Moreover, they are enthusiastic, divine-right royalists, ready to undergo any amount of hardship and suffering for "EL REY CARLOS." They have thus one immense advantage, morally, over the rest of Spain, at the present day. They know exactly what they want. The rest of the country, like France, is split up into a dozen warring factions, with Republicans, Federalists, Reds, Conservatives, Royalists, Constitutionalists of all grades, and several military chiefs, each party secretly anxious to overthrow its neighbor, even while combining against DON CARLOS, the common foe. It is this moral advantage of singleness of purpose that has sustained the Carlists in Spain, as it has the Insurgents in Cuba, against enormous and apparently hopeless odds, for so long a time, and foreshadows in a by-no-means impossible future, the triumphs of both parties in their respective localities.

When DON CARLOS marched out of the shelter of the Pyrenees with a ragged crowd of volunteers, people pronounced his enterprise hopeless. When those volunteers proved themselves first class fighters, beat the forces opposed to them, and besieged Bilbao, while their own army increased daily, Carlist prospects brightened. Then came SERRANO, MORIONES, MARTINEZ-CAMPOS, each, after telegraphing glorious victories, compelled to own that Bilbao was *not* relieved. At last came CONCHA, a veteran of eighty, as old in politics as in war, whose only political tenet was anti-Carlistism. As a general, he was fairly successful. Bringing a superior force to bear on DON CARLOS, he compelled the latter to raise the siege of Bilbao. Now comes the really important point of what followed, as revealed by the map. DON CARLOS did not retreat into France and give up the contest, as implied in Madrid despatches. He moved around from Bilbao, which is near the extreme northern coast of Spain, in a semi-circle, to Estella in the south of Navarre, still farther into his enemy's country.

By so doing, he of course exposed his communications with France, and CONCHA followed hard on his track, and met him at Estella, intercepting his retreat to the Pyrenees. Then came the battle of Estella, a battle of exactly the same strategic nature as Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt—a raid intercepted, a desperate struggle of the raiders, in a defensive position, against greatly superior force, a victory for the raiders. At the beginning of the battle, judging from the telegrams, the Republican forces carried the Carlist outer lines by surprise, and gained some important advantages, in the midst of a heavy rain storm. The telegrams of Saturday, June 27, dilate on these advantages, and prognosticate the speedy fall of Estella. Then comes a gap of Sunday, and on Monday morning comes the intelligence that the Sunday assault on the town has failed, that CONCHA was shot dead while leading it, and that the army consequently retreated, under the command of General ECHAGUE. Carlist despatches claim a complete rout of the enemy with four thousand loss, ECHAGUE's own division narrowly escaping capture by the devotion of its artillery. Later Madrid advices admit fifteen hundred loss. Altogether, there is little doubt that the present government of Spain have suffered a very severe blow in the death of CONCHA. If they represented an united national party with a fixed policy, the case would be different, all the advantages of numbers being on their side. As it is, the Carlists have gained immense moral advantages, and the next Spanish commander will probably attack them with extreme caution.

THE recent act of Congress providing that the Secretary of War may assign one of the Judge Advocates of the Army to be Professor of Law at the Military Academy passed that body unanimously—and is a step in the right direction. The study of the general principles of law—including a brief resume of the laws of nations and of war, and the study of the Constitution of the United States and of the administration of justice in the Army, and also of the rights and duties of officers with reference to the civil authorities, have, since the Rebellion, become matters of primary importance to the efficiency and proper information of every individual holding a military commission under Government. For example, the before unknown Internal Revenue and Civil Rights acts, have, for their proper enforcement, sanctioned the use of the military arm of the Government. There is especial need of military aid in enforcing civil processes in the Southern States, where United States marshals constantly call on post commanders for protection in the discharge of their duties. The detachment required, being usually small, falls to the command of a subaltern, who finds himself engaged in the delicate and responsible duty of enforcing the process of the court and at the same time under the necessity of taking care that the liberty of the citizen is not unjustly jeopardized or trespass committed, and he should know how to do this. The late decision of the United States Supreme Court, *in re Tarble*, defining the respective jurisdictions of the National and State Governments, and the duties of officers of the Government under certain contingencies make it also necessary that such Army officer should know his whole duty in the premises.

On courts-martial, garrison or general, the newly commissioned cadet speedily finds himself detailed as Judge Advocate or else placed on duty as a member to be a judge of law and fact in the administration of criminal justice. A reasonable knowledge of the rules of evidence and of the mode of obtaining the attendance of any contumacious civilian witness, by legal process of attachment, are both necessary. It is not expected of course that in the limited time given at West Point, these and kindred subjects can be more than generally treated.

Congress having recognized and provided for the Department of Law at West Point as a distinct professorship, we have no doubt the Secretary, in carrying out the wishes of that body, will fill it acceptably. The necessity for such a department seems to have been long felt, and that it might have a representation in the Academic staff, the duty of instruction in law was devolved on the chaplain, who, by statute, is Professor of Geography, History and Ethics, which last study seems to have been quite discontinued, except a little practical ethics in the

fourth year, while the important branches of English language and literature, and of history and belles-lettres, appear to have been omitted from this department since 1867.

WE see it is proposed to get up a subscription to build a statue to "Captain" J. B. EADS, to celebrate his successful completion of the St. Louis bridge. If people choose to give their money for such a purpose, they certainly have a right to gratify their desire; but it is hard for one who has studied the construction to understand why Mr. EADS should on account of it be entitled to live in monumental brass. The bridge, as the board of U. S. Engineer officers who examined it showed in their report, is of highly improper design. To quote their words, "as at present designed it will prove a serious obstruction to the free navigation of the Mississippi river"—at a point, we may add, where its commerce is something immense—and arched trusses like those in the bridge "present so many difficulties to free navigation, that in future their use should be prohibited in plans for bridges over navigable streams." The cost of the structure was enormously excessive, the bridge is said to be wrongly located, it is, as the Engineer officers proved, a great obstruction to the navigation of the river, it is, therefore, by no means a triumph of engineering ability; and if Mr. EADS wishes a monument, the most appropriate one he could have already exists in this costly and improperly designed bridge, which will stand to remind St. Louis and the country of his singular want of judgment. We expect to read reports of glowing speeches in his praise, at the "inauguration" of the bridge, and he certainly does deserve credit for persistency in raising the money to build it; but the facts we have pointed out are so far from glowing that we should advise Mr. EADS to try to temper the eloquence of his eulogists lest those who really understand the subject in all its bearings, as it can hardly be expected the orators will, should feel it necessary to expose again in detail the grave deficiencies of the structure. At any rate we advise the postponement, at least, of the project for perpetrating the designer in brass. The bridge is unquestionably a splendid piece of work, but so were the Thames tunnel and the Great Western Railway of England with its seven feet six inches of gauge, and like these it may prove little more than a monument of want of engineering foresight.

IN less than three months our riflemen will have met the celebrated Irish team at Creedmoor, and the question of long range marksmanship will be decided for the present. The prospects, as they appear to the editors of our sporting papers, judging from the tenor of their leaders on the subject, are apparently gloomy for our side of the Atlantic. There is no doubt that the Irish team, coming to a country where the foreign element in the population is so large, and by the conditions of the match totally excluding all but native born citizens from competition, have gained considerable advantage. Still, we do not anticipate such a crushing defeat as our brethren seem to dread. While the subject of long range shooting is comparatively a new one in this country and the sport one little attended to, at the shorter ranges we have, in our hunters and mountain men of the extreme West, a corps of sharpshooters from whom long range marksmen could be improvised with comparatively a small amount of trouble. If those of our Army officers who are interested in the subject of rifle shooting, and wish to save their country's credit, in a matter so truly peculiar to the West, would take the trouble to spread the news on the frontier posts, among the scouts and hunters, of the coming competition, we have little doubt that a team could be soon organized, capable of any delicacy of shooting required. Next week we intend to treat more fully on this subject in our National Guard columns, but we shall have done much already if we attract this brief notice, the attention of our numerous frontier officers and soldiers, to the fact that, in September next, a picked team of the best six shots in Great Britain, who carried off the Elcho Challenge Shield last year, are coming to America, to shoot at Creedmoor, a match for the championship of the world, with native born Americans, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, without artificial rest, but in any position of body.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

VALVERDE.

Killed at the Battle of Valverde, N. M., Feb. 21, 1862.

ALEXANDER MCRÆ—GEORGE N. BASCOM—LYMAN MISHLER.

"Steady my lads—stand by your guns,
Nor give an inch away;
A soldier dies but never runs,"
So gaily said McRæ;
And steadily beside the guns
They waited there that day.

The cavalry came down—the shell,
Low spheres of fiery cloud
Above the tossing ranks impel.
And through the tumult loud
The lines pass on the battle yell
And forward headlong crowd.

The sabres glisten in the sun—
Now shimmer through the smoke,
Where blither breath of flaming gun
A brief defiance spoke;
Now flash above the vapor dun
And fall in fatal stroke.

The Battery is lost—and laid
The dust fierce hoofs release
When pistol shot and dripping blade
Their savage ardor cease,
And momentary angers fade
Forever into peace.

And lips that locked a curse below
Are parted to a prayer,
And eyes with victory aglow,
Or dim with quick despair,
Indifferent to friend or foe,
A common slumber share.

And opposite the centre gun
In lonely quiet lay,
With broken sword and duty done,
The body of McRæ;
His life at least is safe with One
Who gave His own away.

When States were falling East and West,
And soldiers owned their fear,
While orators with haughty crest
Indulged an easy sneer,
Or prophesied with swelling breast,
New constellations near;

A few among her Southern sons,
The Union found as true
As were the hills where Santee runs
When Greene to them withdrew;
As are the rocks the Hudson shuns
Amid the Highlands blue.

And one of these upon his post
Resolving to abide,
Disdaining flight no less than boast,
Did what he could—and died.
An exile from his native coast,
Forgotten now, beside.

North Carolina gave him birth,
New Mexico to-day,
In some neglected spot of earth
Keeps tenderly his clay,
And keeps it well. His name and worth
No monuments betray.

With him his two Lieutenants fell—
No doubting might abate
Their love, of wider parallel
Than boundary of State,
Or search by origin to tell
If men are brave or great.

They would the flag with honor deck
Of Saratoga's plain,
That waved upon Chapultepec,
And charged through Lundy's Lane;
That flung its shadow on the wreck
Where Lawrence strove in vain.

They kept the faith in such a day
As Hale and Warren saw,
A continent beneath the sway
Of Liberty and Law,
Where freemen linked in close array,
Held anarchy in awe.

They fought the fight as those who heed
The sacredness of trust,
And rushed to meet the Nation's need,
Believing it but just
That at her summons swords be freed,
And compass left to rust.

They win a crown—no laurel leaves,
No jewelled band of gold,
Naught but the rose the story weaves
On cheeks that bear it told,
Or tear the sunken grave receives
From memories of old.

So let them rest. But when the roll
Of Honor ye display,
Write high on that eternal scroll
Valverde and McRæ,
With Mishler—Bascom—every son,
Who waited there that day.

CAVALRY, AND THE NEW CAVALRY TACTICS.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

SIR: My first communication closed with the monstrous complications of ten formations of close columns from a battalion column of fours—facing in all directions—all depending upon the use of two prepositions in the commands. A second enormity is found in battalion and regimental lines, of company columns of platoons of fours and of double fours, with closed intervals; twelve yards being the habitual interval for platoon columns (p. 320); nine for double columns.

In the tactics of 1861, and in Cooke's second work, he adopted regimental lines of troop columns, considering them as practically a deployment; so instantaneously can the complete deployment be effected; the gain being the greatly increased facility of thus marching in good order, especially in broken ground, of changing front more or less while marching, and of

the oblique movements. (S. B., meaning Schofield board proceedings, adopted all these.) This work omits the two last altogether, and instead of columns of fours, only uses column of platoons and double columns of fours, and dwells mostly upon closing or extending their intervals.

The closed intervals make the whole thing not only useless and absurd, but dangerous; this deployment would not be used except in proximity to the enemy, and facing him. Now the closed intervals only make the completion of the deployment one of the most dangerous movements of the work; the preparation for it only being accomplished by long flank marches!

A third monstrosity is, there being two obliques, one of forty-five degrees, the other of twenty-two and a half; S. B. followed Cooke in changing the French twenty-two and a half to thirty degrees, in all cases. Some other enormities I reserve for a class of impossibilities.

VITAL OMISSIONS.

1. Double column of fours in battalion—regiment—brigade.

The late Major-General John Buford had cavalry instincts. He improved on the double column of the tactics of 1861, and introduced into the Army of the Potomac, marching his brigades by two regiments side by side in columns of fours; he told the writer that the roads were generally about wide enough, (but not enough so for platoons,) but dwelt upon the extraordinary facility it gave him for rapid, efficient deployments. Borrowing in turn, Cooke's second work introduced this. In connection with his two line basis—which the new organization necessitated and suggested—it is an improvement that is unquestionable, and perhaps not to be equalled. S. B. adopted it completely; by it, two lines can be formed in every direction, with a maximum of facility and quickness.

I have said this work misapplies and distorts the ideas it has borrowed. It is almost incredible that this regimental double column of fours does not appear in the work, except in a distorted way; is not used for, and is impracticable for the manoeuvres alluded to above; and only for the purpose of carrying out, in a complete way, its double system of formations in single and double rank, (and there involving the monstrosity No. 2.)

2. No change of direction of a regiment marching in line of troop columns.

3. No oblique march of the same.

4. No change of front of a regiment in line, whether about ninety degrees or oblique. These are found in all other works.

5. No formation of regimental columns of fours, front into an oblique line.

6. No orders of battle; formations for and methods of attack!

7. No passage of lines.

8. No "general rules," or so scattered in obscure paragraphs, that they cannot be found or referred to.

9. No definitions. The sad want of which may be exemplified at p. 395, where we find "the distance between regiments in line."

This destroys confidence for understanding the next (singular) paragraph, viz.: "If a battery is attached to the brigade, it conforms its movements to the tactics of the artillery arm. The general assigns it to the most advantageous position, an interval of 100 yards being allowed for it between battalions or regiments," (this is fairly begging the question; should it not have been written "tactics of the infantry arm?") Now, as the work takes up the brigade in a column of fours, (say 3,000 yards deep,) and keeps it so—as the basis of changes—through five of the seven pages allotted to so insignificant a matter, the perplexed reader may well question how and where that "interval of 100 yards" comes in.

These general rules, general principles and definitions are formed in all cavalry tactics.

10. No rallying. Rallying is an important heading for instruction, and special practice in all other works of cavalry tactics. It is slightly mentioned in skirmish exercises in this work.

11. No pistol target practice, (or only five lines.) A strange neglect of the arm, which with the great perfection it is reaching, threatens to be the arm of cavalry; and ours now generally leave their sabres in store, when marching against Indians. In 1857, Colonel Sumner with his First cavalry, charged a line of mounted Chians in open prairie. They could not stand the contact, but fled. J. E. B. Stuart—a Beau Sabreur—among foremost pursuers, was just reaching by sabre point a brave chief, when the latter disabled him by a pistol shot wound in the breast. Colonel Cooke camping one winter with his regiment, in Utah mountains, improved the time with a study and thorough practice of pistol target firing mounted, (on Indian ponies bought for the purpose.) The result, in his second work, was copied word for word in the S. B. proceedings.

12. No picketing in campaign. This cavalry officers will appreciate as very important. The concise result of twenty years study and experiment, (and of observations in an European campaign) in Cooke's second work, was also copied into S. B.

13. Most strange, there are no directions how troops are to wheel by fours. This—one of the very keys of cavalry tactics—of all movements requiring the most nicety in method and execution. This omission, and the probable reason of this omission, has resulted in several "impossibilities."

14. No column of attack, or double column of attack, (copied into S. B. from Cooke's work, as "column of divisions," and "double column of divisions.")

Not to dwell on such omissions as "packing the effects," and "rolling the great coat," and how to "raise sabre," which no cavalry officer considers unimportant, I reserved for the last to be mentioned, this fatal defect, so strange in the writers, with S. B. proceedings referred to them!

These formations and manoeuvres embody and give life to great principles and secrets of cavalry success. Provision for rapidly repeated blows, (charges); for safe rallying; provision against surprises, by extreme facility of changing front, with strong lines to face in all four directions. These columns have quick and easy formation, from lines and from columns, and give the regiment formation in six, three, and four, and two lines.

Colonel Napier, in his famous history of the Peninsula War, sums his five or six years' observation of the British and French cavalry combats in this conclusion: That cavalry was successful which had the last reserve.

IMPOSSIBILITIES.

School of the Company, p. 218.

1. 1. Right of platoons rear into column; 2. Fours right; 3. March.

"The right four wheels to the right about on a fixed pivot," . . . "the other fours wheel to the right," . . . "more forward," etc.

When the other fours wheel to the right they are, at most, one pace from the right four; the second cannot move forward, the No. 1 in front turning on his horses front feet, while the other flank is walking six yards round a quarter circle. What delay this may cause is communicated throughout; the second four 2d platoon, therefore, has it added to the same delay caused by the second quarter wheel of the four in front of them; and so it is cumulative in 3d and 4th platoon. In the regiment it is the same throughout the companies.

It may be remarked here that this absurd novelty has its only source and only merit in "assimilation," or absolute conformity to infantry, and the chief of platoons commands. "5. Left; 6. Dress; 7. Front;" this dressing of a platoon, unheard of in cavalry, originates with the same excellent object: Axioms 5, 8, 9, all violated.

2. Page 207. "In wheeling about (by fours) in line the captains and chiefs of platoons pass between the fours."

In column of fours, if line be formed toward the side of the file closers, each chief of platoon takes his post, passing between his leading four and the rear four of the platoon preceding," (as near together as any other fours.) "The file closers pass around the flanks or between the fours." These are impossible.

3. Page 156. The writer is pleased to change all previous methods of mounting.

To prepare to mount, the troopers "face to the right" . . . "take two side steps to the right" (of six inches each, see p. 15), which will bring them about opposite the throat latch; then "make a half face to the left"—which make them half faced to the front, which, of itself, will make it impossible for him to put his left foot in the stirrup and his left hand on the horse's crest. [S. B.—following Cooke's 2nd work—place the trooper "facing the saddle."] If the writer has got his elephant, mounting on the neck is in order. It will amuse cavalry officers to read of troopers being ordered to "stand to horse!" in the stable, and then to be ordered to "lead out!"

And would the writer tell what is meant in "Position of trooper mounted," by "Buttocks bearing equally on the saddle and as far forward as possible?"

I think it has a half meaning to give the "French seat," and had it been added, "the thighs turned upon the flat side," we should have the French "forked seat" completed. S. B., following Cooke's M.S., gives substantially the "English seat," which is also American.

In School of the Battalion (pp. 277-8) the major commands (to the line), "1. Fours right about; 2. March; 3. Guide centre;" and it marches to the rear. Now, to do the same by platoons, 1. Continue the march; 2. Platoons right about; 3. March; 4. Forward; 5. March; 6. Guide centre." Is there any consistency, or "assimilation," in these commands? And fancy a major commanding a quiescent line to "continue the march!"

For what conceivable object could have been introduced (p. 348) the breaking a regimental line by fours "from the right to march to the left"? Imagine the regiment, half in a line five or six hundred yards long, with the other half marching close along the front in a column of fours of the same depth! Could it be placed, otherwise, in so ridiculously helpless a condition? And what for? By fours left, the object—a flank march to the left—would be accomplished in ten or fifteen seconds. At page 350, the whole regiment in column of fours is made to form "on right into line" by fours! Imagine a regiment thus arriving in an "open" forming line of battle half a mile long, by increments of fours. What force would be necessary to sweep away the head of a column in that broken order, throwing the whole into confusion and rout?

Seduced, probably, by the extreme facility of a Colonel's being heard a quarter of a mile off, the writer, not content with his indicating the manoeuvre, in his commands, and the word of execution, makes him enter into explanations of how everything is to be done. Instances: page 370: "1. In two lines, 2 at (so many) yards distance. 3. On first company, first and third battalions, deploy column; 4. Fours right; 5. March." P. 363: "1. Companies; 2. Right forward; 3. Fours right; 4. March; 5. The second, the battalion of direction." (S. B. has it, "1. Troop columns; 2. Right forward; 3. March; 4. Guide left;" Cooke's M.S., "1. Forward by fours; 2. March; 3. Guide right.")

P. 373. Column of fours; Col. commands, "1. To the right (or left), or 1. On the right (or left) column of battalions, at (so many) yards distance; 2. March"—clear as mud; and then deploys the "columns of battalions"—always by long flank marches, exposed to the front,) as a specimen of combining two manoeuvres: "1. Right front into line faced to the rear; 2. March," (page 353.)

The French squadron, of two troops in double rank,

was divided into platoons, with a minimum of 24 troopers in each; and there were four lieutenants to command them. Their object was to be used for a column of manoeuvre, their column of fours not being an "open column," and unmanageable. There is now no use for a column of platoons, as columns of fours are used for everything; (this work puts regiment and brigade in column of fours.)

The objections are manifold.

1. The roads are not wide enough for their march;
2. The march by them is more difficult;
3. There are not lieutenants to command them; (the grand average will probably give one subaltern present in a company.)
4. They add much to be uselessly learned and practiced by volunteer officers. Company double columns have only one use—to help out a double system, and aggravate the fourth objection above.

This double system is worse than absurd; one must be the best. S. B. adopted from Cooke's 2nd work a short, very simple plan of trying the double rank whenever desired, in charges: the only case in which any one can find a reason for their use; and the Duke of Wellington wrote: "In all these cases the second rank, at a distance sufficiently great to avoid being involved in the confusion of the attack of the front rank, whether successful or otherwise, could aid in the attack, or, if necessary, cover the retreat of the attacking party;" and Lt.-General Vivian: "The fact is, that the second rank is but of little use but to fall over the first."

There are strictly no "evolutions of the brigade." The general sends orders to the several colonels to move their regiments as he desires. The writer takes up the brigade in a column of fours, say one mile and a half deep (I have seen eleven hundred men in a regiment, present and mounted), and five-sevenths of the article is consumed in forming lines from this column. Then comes, "to march in line of battle;" the general sends orders to the colonels of regiments: "To advance in line, 'regulating on (such) battalion, (such) regiment.'" This excessively attenuated line would probably be a mile and a half long; (no reserve or support!)

For the "assimilation" of changing the names, commands, etc., from those traditional, habitual, and prized, to those of infantry, I have heard no argument or defence; troop is a legal name for the cavalry or organization, corresponding to the infantry company. Surely the sources for exciting military emulation, pride, etc., are the fewest with us, without striving to reduce everything to a dead, mechanical level of uniformity; all must have observed the fact, that most officers of artillery and cavalry take great pleasure in designating their companies as battery and troop.

The infantry formation by divisions is not a column of attack, but in cavalry it is, and nothing else.

The importance this work attaches to different subjects—as indicated by the allotted space—is curious and characteristic. For dismounted instruction, 132 pages; about platoons and company—double columns of fours, 64 pages; the charge, in battalion, 1 page; the charge regiment, two lines; pistol target practice, five lines; evolutions of brigade, 7 pages; ceremonies, 48 pages. Seventy-five trumpet signals!

I repeat, that only prominent and specimen defects to be found in the new cavalry tactics, have been touched upon. The conclusion is unavoidable that it is discreditable to the Government, and will be ruinous to the cavalry service, if persisted in.

TROOP.

THE CLASSES OF '69 AND '70.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The letters some time since published in the JOURNAL, from the "Midshipman," and another "Cadet" having brought up the subject of the competitive examinations of the classes of '69 and '70 of the Naval Academy, I desire to state in what particulars the members of these two classes were subjected to injustice, and to suggest how, in my opinion, the examinations should be conducted so as to afford no ground for complaint.

In the examination of the class of '69 there were four boards, before which members of the class appeared and were examined at different times, the intervals between the examinations being in one case as much as a year and a half, and in the others a year. These boards were composed of different officers, the majority of the examiners being changed for each examination. In the examination of the class of '70, there have been three different boards so far, with the prospect of a fourth. These boards were in session at different times, and were composed of different members.

The first injustice was done by not examining the whole class at the same time, those having their examinations deferred having evidently an advantage over those coming first before the board, even when the difference is only a few days. As the examination necessarily is not practical, a few days may be of considerable moment when it is a question of "cram." When the interval is great, and those who appear before subsequent boards have passed that interval at sea, acquiring greater knowledge and experience, their advantage is still more apparent.

The second injustice was done, by changing the members of a board assigned to the examination of any class. The standings of the members of the class are determined by the marks given by members of the board, and, as every graduate of the Academy knows, the value of a recitation or examination, as estimated by different officers, varies considerably, what one officer would consider a good examination, another thinking but indifferent or poor. The class of '69 had an additional injustice to contend with, in the fact that the value to be set upon their examination was changed after a part had been examined, thus giving those who had had already the advantage of extra experience at sea and a longer period for preparation an additional

stimulus to exertion by raising the value of the examination.

That those who appeared before the subsequent boards for each class must have had some advantages over those examined ahead of them, is evident from the percentage of failures before the different boards, the percentage being greatest before the first board, and before the last, few if any failing, the midshipmen appearing, in all cases, being taken about equally from all parts of the class.

In order to silence complaint, midshipmen after graduation should have an equal amount of leave, and then be ordered to sea and kept there until they are entitled to examination. The entire class should then be ordered before the board, and they should, as nearly as possible, be examined at the same time. The examination will then be as fair as it can be made. Some additional regulations relating to the government and duties of midshipmen at sea should be provided, so as to ensure an equal amount of experience in all the professional branches to each man in the class. The present regulations being inadequate, having come down from the pre-Academic period, some captains treat their midshipmen like children just out of the nursery, while others pay no attention to them at all. It may be argued that the exigencies of the service will not permit this method of examination, and that the trouble necessarily incurred is too great for the immediate end attained. But in these times of peace the assembling of a class of thirty or forty at the Naval Academy cannot seriously embarrass the Navy Department; while, where the improvement, and the examination is certainly a cause for improvement, of the officers of the Navy is concerned, no trouble is too great to be taken, and no reasonable expense too great to be incurred.

PANCHO.

ADVANTAGES OF MILITARY DRILL.

THE subject of military drill in colleges is up at present for discussion, the newly awakened attention being caused mainly by the recent revolt at Bowdoin. In view of this fact the report of a select committee appointed by the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has timely interest. This committee, which consisted of the Hon. Alexander H. Rice, John Cummings, and Edward Atkinson, has just made a report, earnestly recommending the continuance of the system of infantry drill, but saying that the artillery and cavalry practice, however desirable in an institution thoroughly military, and necessary to the professional soldier, are not compatible with the appointments of the institution, nor consistent with its purposes and objects. The report says:

In the opinion of your committee, the value of military instruction and discipline, is by no means to be estimated alone by their possible relations to a state of war, when the citizen is transformed into the soldier. Such instructions has great and peculiar value as an educational and disciplinary agency, and as a sanitary exercise of the highest type. It cultivates habits of neatness, order, precision, quickness of thought and action, and that absolute obedience which those must first learn who are afterward fit to command. It inspires a manly and chivalric spirit, gives ease of carriage and movement, develops muscular energy and endurance, and stimulates the intellectual powers by kindling all the vital forces into healthy activity. If, therefore, education be interpreted as a process of developing the intellectual faculties, as well as a mode of receiving and classifying knowledge, it is believed that military tactics compare most favorably as a branch of study with certain branches of mathematics, and with many other studies which especially engender habits of concentration and persistent application. Military practice is certainly superior to either in the particular that it blends recreation with acquisition. If we mistake not, the courses of study in the national military academies are as difficult of accomplishment as are those in the average of American colleges; and yet they are completed in as many months as the college courses, notwithstanding students in the former are subjected to frequent and protracted military exercises daily. And testimony is abundant to prove that the time employed in the military drill is more than accounted for in the increased mental activity and energy which it produces. In a letter to the chairman of this committee, Rear-Admiral Worden, Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, says:

"The average time assigned to the drill of each student during the academic year (eight months) is seven hours per week. This includes the time occupied by all seamanship, great guns, field artillery, boat, howitzers, infantry, fencing and boxing exercises, and dress parades. Besides these exercises, those members of the Fourth Class, who enter in June, are practiced in gymnastics, during the summer months, three hours every week, and in swimming every morning. The Third Class has instruction in gymnastics about three hours per month; and all the classes are invited and encouraged to use the gymnasium for exercise during recreation hours. The average time assigned to drill in infantry tactics does not exceed two hours per week throughout the academic year. . . . As to the amount of drill which can be profitably employed in such a school as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for purposes of exercise, discipline, etc., I am of opinion that one hour per day could be so appropriated with great advantage to the physical culture and mental development of the students. . . . I have always been strongly impressed with the necessity of bodily culture as the true complement of mental development; and I know of no readier and more congenial method of obtaining a good result than the practice of military exercises, in the full meaning of that term. For in that sense what is called military training—a kind of training which is but a 'small part' of a military education, and which ought to be common and not peculiar to soldiers and

sailors—is to be valued not only in a muscular point of view, but as generating habits of just subordination, of manly self-control, and of neatness and good order in person and personal property."

Admiral Worden also refers in his valuable letter to an elaborate article on "Physical and Military Exercise in Public Schools—a National Necessity," contributed by Gen. Edward L. Molineaux of New York, to Barnard's "Military Systems of Education," first published in 1862, and revised in 1872. In this article we find the following suggestions:

"The influence of health upon the faculties of the mind is acknowledged by all, and yet how few in this country devote attention to those important exercises which are necessary to the preservation of health, and without which intellectual power cannot be applied to its highest use. The talents, the experience of our best educators of youth are taxed to devise exercise to develop the mental faculties, forgetting that too close application to study is detrimental to the growth of the body."

What, then, is the most simple, feasible, and useful plan to adopt for physical exercise in our colleges, normal, and public schools? We unhesitatingly reply that the only successful, orderly, and systematic method is to engraft them upon the course of studies during school hours, and to carry it out under strict military discipline; the exercises being such as are best suited to the ages, strength and capabilities of the pupils, namely, callisthenics and walking for the girls and younger children, and military exercises for the elder boys."

High English authority is cited in support not only of the practice of infantry tactics in schools, but even of cavalry drill for the middle and higher grades. The Vice Chancellor of Oxford testifies that the institution of the systematized exercise of the volunteer drill in that college has been attended by an improvement of the mental labors, and of the whole of the order and discipline, as well as of the health of the university. Hon. Joseph White, the present experienced Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, and also a member, on the part of the Commonwealth, of the corporation of this institute, says:

"Let the drill be regular and compulsory, taking the place of the very irregular and insufficient physical exercises now taken, and our colleges would be vastly improved in their educational power, and the Commonwealth would, in a short time, have a numerous body of educated men, well skilled in military science and art, who will become teachers in our lower grades of schools, and in our military companies and associations, and be competent, when the alarm is sounded, to lead our citizen soldiers to the field."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Evening Transcript, gives the following account of the John Brown song: "The Second battalion of infantry (Boston Light Infantry), Major Ralph W. Newton, were ordered to Fort Warren in April, 1861, and were the first troops to garrison the fort. It was there that a glee club was formed, and there the celebrated John Brown song emanated. The tune is a very old one—old Methodist camp-meeting. The words were made up by different persons. Efforts were made to change it to Ellsworth's body, etc., but that didn't seem to work, and all hands got back to John B. Hall's band was the first to play it on dress parade at the fort, and Gilmore's in Boston. The Fletcher Webster regiment, Twelfth Massachusetts, were the first to sing it through the streets of Boston, and when they marched through Broadway, New York, en route for Washington, at route step, the band playing and the thousand men singing, the effect was miraculous. The first notes set for the music were written by Captain James E. Greenleaf, who was of the glee club, and the first publication was by Ditson and Co. I think it was dedicated to the Second Bats ("Tigers.") Whatever the effect may be, the Boston Light Infantry rightly claim the John Brown song."

THE Supreme Court of Utah decided, June 16, that a soldier of the national Army can be demanded by and surrendered to the civil authorities to be tried and punished by them only when he is charged with offence in time of peace such as is punishable by the known laws of the land—that is, by the laws of the United States, State, or Territory; that a city by-law or ordinance is not in this sense the known law of the land; but that if a soldier when off duty violates an ordinance of Salt Lake City forbidding drunkenness and disorderly conduct, he may, in the absence of a provost guard, be arrested in the act or restrained by the civil authorities, to deliver over such soldier to the military on the demand of the latter, and it is the duty of the military to enforce against him the law forbidding such offences; that if the civil authorities, after arresting, refuse to deliver the offender over to such demand or process to try and punish him, the military authorities may take him by force, and that if, instead of resorting to force, the military present a petition to the Federal Court or judge in the Territory, the prisoner must be discharged by *habeas corpus*.

THE native barbers of Poonah (says *Allen's Indian Mail*), are very unhappy. Sir Augustus Spencer, Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, has forbidden them any longer to shave the chins of the British soldiers under his command. Smarting under this sudden blow to their worldly prospects, the poor barbers laid their plaint before Sir A. Spencer and Lord Napier himself. What the latter answered we do not know; but the former has quenched the last ray of hope in the petitioners' breasts by telling them that his own move merely followed up an order from Lord Napier himself. He declares that the object of the order is twofold, viz., to reduce the number of regimental followers, and to induce British soldiers to shave themselves, as they are obliged to do in all other parts of the world!

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY AT CREEDMOOR.—This regiment, fourth on the list of the First brigade, visited Creedmoor on Thursday, June 25, in obedience to orders, for rifle practice. In point of good discipline and orderly arrangements for the comfort and instruction of the command the Seventy-first have done themselves and the brigade to which they belong infinite credit. Their shooting, however, was by no means good. The regiment has neglected armory target practice and aiming drill, without which no command can expect to attain proficiency at Creedmoor. The result is seen in the very low scores made even by the best twelve shots, especially at the 500 yard range. It is to be hoped that the Seventy-first will find means, during the coming year, to inaugurate armory target practice, candle drill, etc. It is really a pity that so excellent an organization, and one that has such a proud history as this regiment, should allow itself to be outstripped in this matter by commands far below its standard in other respects. The Seventy-first enjoys the proud distinction of being one of the very few militia regiments that met the enemy in battle during its three months tour of duty in the war, and came out with honor, colors, and unbroken ranks. It is due to its own good name to keep up with the progress of the age in this important matter of rifle practice, now that the introduction of breech-loaders has made that practice a vital necessity.

The regiment left Hunter's Point on the 8:20 train, taking with them several tents and marquees, a very sensible and necessary precaution for comfort. On arrival at the ground, those standing nuisances, the lager beer men, were found on time, waiting for their legitimate prey, the soldiers. Colonel Vose chocked them promptly. He made a short address to the regiment, telling them that he should allow no drinking of intoxicating liquors till practice was over. Then he posted a very strong guard, drove off the beer wagons from the ground, pitched his tents, and went to work. One tent was kept for a guard room, a large marquee served for headquarters, and one or two others were used by men and officers. A line of sentries kept all men not in order from a space of twenty paces from firing points. Practice commenced at 200 yards, with fair results for a perfectly green regiment; but, as will be seen from the table, there were very few high scores, and the majority of those who went back to the 500 yard range gained their distinction by "the skin of their teeth," to use a common phrase. On our arrival on the ground by the 2 p. m. train, we found the companies busy at the long range. The unfortunates who could not make eight points in five shots did not seem to be much cast down. On the contrary, they were playing ball and otherwise amusing themselves in the back part of the range, while the gleaming stacks on the color line were attended by others less athletically disposed, who were quietly resting under the trees, between the 500 and 600 yard ranges. By the bye, these same trees are a great blessing at that point. They are too far apart to disturb the view, and their shade is very pleasant. The sentries were pacing up and down behind the firing point, and a second line behind the camp prevented all straggling after beer. We tested the firing point line personally, and were promptly but civilly ordered back.

The brigade inspector of musketry was at his post as usual, and full of work. We were favorably struck with two things in the Seventy-first, the intelligent and positively gentlemanly appearance of the rank and file, and the very great superiority of the officers as a body to the usual run of militia officers. They realized the meaning of the phrase "officers and gentlemen" better than most we have seen. It is so usual in the National Guard to find company officers far below the field and staff, and hardly a step above the men in the ranks, that the contrast is very pleasant in a command where familiarity on duty is not common. The officers of the Seventy-first look more like officers than those of most militia regiments, and we did not notice any of that ridiculous handshaking and hail-fellow-well-met kind of greeting, so common elsewhere between officers and men in the ranks. One piece of carelessness, however, we noticed in several places. While the sentries, as a rule, wore their belts, four or five had no belts, and walked up and down with jackets open and unbuttoned. This should never be allowed anywhere. A sentry is supposed to be armed and equipped for duty. One without belt or pouch, with an empty musket, has a very slouching and unsoldierly appearance. Apart from this, the guard duty was well performed in the main, though we should judge that there were a great many recruits in the ranks of the Seventy-first, judging from the style of saluting officers of different ranks.

Altogether, the regiment did itself honor by its excursion to Creedmoor, and only needs armory practice to become as good at shooting as it is in discipline and self-respect. We append the scores below:

| | 200 yds. | 500 yds. | Total. |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|--------|
| Field and staff. | | | |
| Colonel Vose. | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Adjutant Graham. | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| Surgeon Allen. | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| Quartermaster Guilbert. | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Commissary-Sergeant Curran. | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| Quartermaster-Sergeant Johnson. | 8 | 11 | 19 |
| Co. A. | | | |
| Private Cotta. | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Captain Des Marets. | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| First Sergeant Leacycroft. | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Co. B. | | | |
| Lieutenant Orsler. | 10 | 13 | 23 |
| Private Egan. | 10 | 6 | 17 |
| Private Regnault. | 8 | 11 | 19 |
| Co. C. | | | |
| Private Doolittle. | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| Private Susan. | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| Private Herrick. | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| Co. D. | | | |
| Sergeant Hays. | 8 | 12 | 20 |
| Drummer Cordan. | 11 | 6 | 17 |

| | | | | |
|--------|---------------------|----|----|----|
| Co. E. | (Private Dick. | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| | Lieutenant McAlpin. | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| | Sergeant Reishan. | 11 | 2 | 13 |
| Co. F. | (Private Chisholm. | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| | Lieutenant Farris. | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| | Private McLees. | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Co. G. | Sergeant Lindsay. | 10 | 11 | 21 |
| | Private Humphreys. | 11 | 7 | 18 |
| | Lieutenant Hoffman. | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| Co. H. | Private Conover. | 17 | 4 | 21 |
| | Private Libby. | 8 | 9 | 17 |
| | Captain See. | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| Co. I. | (Sergeant Warring. | 11 | 12 | 23 |
| | Lieutenant Taylor. | 11 | 8 | 19 |
| | Corporal Davis. | 9 | 6 | 14 |
| Co. K. | Corporal Severa. | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| | Private Hanks. | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| | Private Read. | 11 | 4 | 15 |

| BEST TWELVE SCORES. | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--|
| Sergeant Leacycroft, Co. B. | 10 | 18 | 28 | |
| Private Herrick, Co. D. | 15 | 9 | 24 | |
| Sergeant Warring, Co. I. | 11 | 12 | 23 | |
| Lieutenant Orsler, Co. B. | 10 | 13 | 23 | |
| Private Conover, Co. H. | 17 | 4 | 21 | |
| Sergeant Lindsay, Co. G. | 10 | 11 | 21 | |
| Sergeant Hays, Co. D. | 8 | 12 | 20 | |
| Adjutant Graham. | 10 | 9 | 19 | |
| Private Dick, Co. E. | 10 | 9 | 19 | |
| Private Regnault, Co. C. | 8 | 11 | 19 | |
| Q. M. Sergeant Johnson. | 8 | 11 | 19 | |
| Corporal Severa, Co. K. | 12 | 8 | 20 | |
| | 129 | 115 | 254 | |

SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.—In accordance with orders, this command assembled at the regimental armory on Monday, June 29, at 6 o'clock a. m., in fatigue uniform, for the purpose of proceeding to Creedmoor for rifle practice. Line was formed at 6:30 o'clock a. m., and the command moved at 7 o'clock a. m. sharp. Lieutenant James B. Gillie, of Company E, was detailed as acting quartermaster for the day. The regiment reached the Thirty-fourth street ferry just in time for the 8 a. m. boat, and proceeded to Hunter's Point. The men looked very well, neat, and soldierly, in their dark fatigue dress, but their ranks were very slim. It is a matter of great regret in our State forces that regiments like the Sixty-ninth, Seventy-ninth, and a few others, real bona fide regiments with a proud war record, should find it so hard to keep their ranks full or to maintain anything but a skeleton command in time of peace, while the "fancy regiments," that never saw a day's service as organizations, outside of a little Maryland garrison duty, are fuller and more popular to-day than they were before the war. This is particularly the case with the Seventy-ninth, whose ranks seem to be chiefly recruited from the respectable class of mechanics, who can ill afford to lose a day's labor. With nothing material to gain and much to lose by entering the militia, the only wonder is that these men, the bone and sinew of any army, can be induced to join the National Guard at all. There is no question that more inducements should be offered in the future than have been in the past to secure them. Clerks and book-keepers, such as compose the "fancy" corps, are apt to disappear in the time of real service, though they present a very pretty appearance on a Broadway parade. They never seem to care to join a regiment with a fighting record, and of these we have several in the First division, all mere skeletons. In any other country in the world, these same war regiments, with the names perhaps of fifty battles on their flags, would be petted by all and crowded with volunteers, whereas, in our city militia, the fighting capacity of regiments seems to be in about inverse proportion to their strength and popularity. The Seventy-ninth paraded only one hundred and thirty men in the morning, and thirty-one came in later, having one hundred and sixty-one to shoot at the targets. Under these circumstances, their record was ahead of that of any regiment yet competing, rendering it probable that their team will be able to hold the Gatling gun for the ensuing year.

As in the case of the Sixty-ninth, we had been much cautioned by gentlemen who "knew all about it," as to the riotous character of the regiment, the men being represented as being "a hard lot," etc. As in the case of the Sixty-ninth, we were agreeably surprised to find the men generally very civil, quiet, and obedient. One advantage possessed by both these regiments over the generality of the "fancy" regiments, as regards demeanor when not at attention, is in the greater age of their men. The fancy regiments are almost always full of boys, and boys not under proper restraint are apt to be rude and noisy. Men generally have more self-respect. On arrival at the range, Major Laing took command, Colonel Shaw being detained by business till a later train. As usual, the lager beer men were promptly on hand, led by a one legged soldier, who had "been there" and knew the thirsty notions inspired by the buttoning up of an uniform coat. While the regiment was in line opposite the target, waiting to begin, the men began to sneak off by the left flank to the rear, and matters began to look much as they did with the Twenty-second. Major Laing, however, soon showed that he was not so good-natured as was thought, for he ran out a guard and drove away the men from the beer and into ranks in a few moments. There was growling, of course; soldiers will growl; but the seed of disorder was rooted up before it had time to grow. After the first trial and its checkmate, the regiment abandoned the attempt to impose on the major, and behaved as well as if the colonel had been present, till he came; and all was peaceful. The one legged soldier was fully amenable to reason, and sent off his beer wagon, contenting himself with selling the more flutulent but less exhilarating ginger ale till after practice was over. Meantime the shooting went merrily on. The day could not be called a very good day for shooting, but neither was it very poor. It was intensely hot in the sun, but there was also quite a strong breeze from the rear, which was perpetually shifting from side to side, and varying in force, coming in puffs.

This wind at first made the shooting quite wild, and the 200 yard target practice could not be called good. The best score made was only fifteen, and many men missed the target altogether. As a general rule, the officers of the Seventy-ninth did not seem to know much about rifle practice, and especially about teaching it to their men. They would stay faithfully by the scorer, but seemed unable to give good advice to the men. One captain was, however, a brilliant exception to this rule, who, out of a company of only nineteen, by the force of judicious advice and teaching, took back no less than fourteen to the 500 yard range, with scores over eight points. What the men of the Seventy-ninth know of rifle shooting, as a general rule, they seem to have taught themselves, with sturdy Scotch pluck and patience. The regimental team is, so far, the best in the State, making 351 points out of a possible 480, or six points ahead of the Twenty-second. The shooting at 200 yards being concluded, an interval was taken for dinner, after which the 500 yard range was used, commencing at 2 p. m. The Seventy-ninth took back a larger proportion of its men to the 500 yard range than any regiment that has yet competed. The firing lasted till it was nearly time for the 6:40 train, when the regiment returned to Hunter's Point, reaching the armory at about 8 p. m. We append the score:

| | 200 yds. | 500 yds. | Total. |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|--------|
| Major Laing. | 11 | 7 | 18 |
| Adjutant Hughes. | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| Commissary Samo. | 13 | 10 | 23 |
| Commissary-Sergeant Inglis. | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| Co. A. | | | |
| Wm. S. Edmondstone. | 14 | 19 | 33 |
| Lieutenant Addison. | 11 | 17 | 28 |
| Lieutenant McEwan. | 14 | 10 | 24 |
| Captain Wm. Lindsay. | 15 | 17 | 32 |
| Co. B. | | | |
| Sergeant Cameron. | 12 | 16 | 28 |
| George Wilson. | 10 | 13 | 23 |
| Private Moore. | 15 | 12 | 27 |
| Co. C. | | | |
| Private Cowan. | 13 | 8 | 21 |
| Lieutenant Gilchrist. | 11 | 4 | 15 |
| Captain Ross. | 15 | 15 | 30 |
| Co. D. | | | |
| J. Melville. | 12 | 15 | 27 |
| Sergeant Irwin. | 13 | 14 | 27 |
| Captain Clark. | 15 | 16 | 31 |
| Co. E. | | | |
| Private Decker. | 13 | 17 | 30 |
| Private Stephenson. | 13 | 16 | 29 |
| Alex. Pyle. | 12 | 16 | 28 |
| Co. F. | | | |
| Sergeant Nixon. | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| F. V. Patterson. | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Sergeant Anderson. | 10 | 18 | 28 |
| Co. G. | | | |
| Captain Munro. | 12 | 13 | 25 |
| James Borine. | 10 | 13 | 23 |
| H. Martindale. | 12 | 7 | 19 |
| Co. H. | | | |
| Corporal Moore. | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| J. W. Stirrup. | 9 | 2 | 11 |

| BEST TWELVE SCORES. | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|
| Private Edmondstone, Co. A. | 14 | 33 |
| Captain Lindsay, Co. B. | 15 | 32 |
| Captain Clark, Co. E. | 15 | 31 |
| Private Decker, Co. E. | 13 | 30 |
| Captain Ross, Co. D. | 15 | 30 |
| Private Stephenson, Co. E. | 13 | 29 |
| Sergeant Anderson, Co. G. | 10 | 28 |
| Private Pyle, Co. F. | 12 | 28 |
| Sergeant Cameron, Co. B. | 12 | 28 |
| Lieutenant Addison, Co. A. | 11 | 28 |
| Private Melville, Co. D. | 12 | 27 |
| Sergeant Irwin, Co. D. | 13 | 27 |

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In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, this regiment will parade on Saturday, July 4. The command will assemble at the regimental armory at 6 o'clock a. m. in full-dress State uniform, shako, epaulettes, and white gloves. Field and staff (mounted) will report to the colonel commanding at 6:30 o'clock a. m. Non-commissioned staff, band, and field music will report to the Adjutant at 6 o'clock a. m. Line will form at 6:45 o'clock a. m.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT RIFLE CLUB.—At a meeting held on Monday evening, 22d inst., at the armory of the Seventy-ninth regiment (Highlanders), Major Jos. Laing chairman pro tem., the following gentlemen were elected permanent officers of the club organized for promoting marksmanship, viz.: Captain Leslie C. Bruce, President; Captain Jos. Ross, Vice-President; Sergeant F. H. Whelan, Secretary; Private T. Duke, Treasurer; and the following as an executive committee (the president as chairman): Captain W. C. Clark, Captain Wm. B. Lindsay, Lieutenant J. E. McEwan, and Privates W. Keiller and Alex. Pyle. A code of by-laws and rules were adopted and arrangements made for affiliating with the National Rifle Association and inaugurating regular practice and a series of competitions. Two hundred dollars have already been subscribed for prizes, including several special medals. Captain Bruce, who has taken an active part in organizing the club, and his fellow members, in recent contests at Creedmoor, have records in the first ranks of marksmen among the experts, and bid fair to become formidable as riflemen.

FIFTH INFANTRY.—This regiment is ordered to parade, fully uniformed (white trousers), armed and equipped, on Saturday, in celebration of the ninety-eighth anniversary of the National Independence. Line will be formed in Hester street, right resting on Mott street, at 6:30 a. m. Roll-call of companies, at the armory, at 6:15 a. m. Field and staff (mounted) fifteen minutes before formation. The following officers have been commissioned in the Twelfth: Charles Habermehl, captain Company K; Fritz Bergener, first lieutenant Company K; George Theiss, second lieutenant Company K. The resignations of First Lieutenant Adolph H. Schumann, Company C, and Second Lieutenant George G. Fussell, Company F, have been accepted by the Command-in-Chief. The regiment will assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform (blue pants), fully armed and equipped, with one day's rations, to proceed to Creedmoor, L. I., for rifle practice, on Thursday next. Roll-call of companies at 6:30 a. m., sharp. Field and staff dismounted. Captain Henry Kloeber, commanding Company B, is detailed as officer of the day, and First Lieutenant John P. A. Keden-

burg, of Company A, as officer of the guard, during the visit to Creedmoor. The details for guard duty will report to the sergeant-major upon arrival at the range; guards to be relieved every hour.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS ARTILLERY EXCURSION.—The First battalion Artillery M. V. M. paid their promised visit to New York on Thursday last, and were reviewed by Mayor Havemeyer before the City Hall about 11 A. M. In the evening Major Follett, their commander, gave a dress reception at the Grand Central Hotel. On Friday the battalion gave an exhibition drill at Tompkins Square at about 11 A. M., and left on the Fall River boat in the afternoon for Boston and home. Taken in the light of an exhibition of artillery drill it cannot be said that the visitors did themselves much credit; but as regards the behavior of the men and their fine appearance, and further as concerns Major Follett's reception, the visit was a very pleasant one. We fear, however, that our visitors could not have been much impressed with the hospitality of New York troops, as no organization came to meet them, and they were compelled to play a "lone hand," so far as military recognition was concerned, save at the evening reception. The Twenty-second Infantry, which was announced as the receiving corps, did not meet them in the morning. Only its commanding officer and staff welcomed them. Next day, when the same regiment was to have met them at Tompkins Square, it failed to put in an appearance. Only at the second review, on Friday afternoon, did the Twenty-second turn out.

The Massachusetts battalion sent on their guns and harness by the boat, the day previous, and hired the horses for drill in advance. The animals were really a very creditable lot, taken collectively, those ridden by officers, sergeants, buglers, etc., more especially. The team horses were pretty green, but took hold very well, all things considered. In the morning, when hitched up and resting in Murray street, in front of our office, the strangers presented a very handsome appearance. Their uniforms were quite new, in the U. S. artillery style, only marred by the solecism of a helmet, which belongs to horse artillery exclusively. The officers, especially the commander and staff, not satisfied with the regulation plume, sported cascades of red horse hair nearly a yard long, in questionable taste. While the long horse-hair droop is useful to a cuirassier or dragoon, to protect the back of the neck in a sabre mele, an artillery officer is not supposed to get into melees, and the long plume must be a nuisance. Going up Murray street, across Broadway, past the new Post-office and "Times" building, the visitors swept round into the Park, passed in review before Mayor Havemeyer at the City Hall, and paraded up Broadway, thence to Tompkins Square, where they went into the Park, left the pieces under guard for the night, and marched thence to their quarters at the Grand Central Hotel. There were two full batteries in the battalion, one of 3-inch rifles or 10-pound Parrots, the other of light twelves. The guns looked well, so did the men, but the harness was decidedly slovenly and dirty. The sergeants, as a rule, and most of the drivers, were fair riders, the officers only passable, some decidedly bad, especially one corpulent staff officer, who shook about to his own manifest discomfort, and still more to that of his mount. The drivers, while good riders, seemed to be rather green as artillery drivers. There was too much jerking of reins, and they did not seem to understand the true use of the whip to put a horse in his place. The wheelers had to do more work than they were entitled to, from this cause.

The evening reception was an exceedingly pleasant thing. The room rapidly filled with officers in full-dress, mostly wearing white trousers, and the effect was very fine. One point was very noticeable, the excessive ugliness of the coatee as an officer's dress, compared to the frock or tunic. Those officers present in coatees and white trousers, contrasted with those in tunics, were at a decided discount in point of appearance. They did not look like officers, as a rule, so much as bandmen. While in the ranks, as a relic of past history, the coatee may be well enough, on officers it is an abomination, now that the reform in U. S. uniform has deprived National Guardsmen of the excuse of ugliness of regulation dress. At present no regiment can do better than adopt the regular uniform for its officers. It is decidedly the handsomest out, except the broad pad of the shoulder knot. Colonel Blanchard, of the Governor's staff, in this uniform, was the best dressed officer present. The reception was followed by an elegant banquet, speeches, etc.

The drill on Tompkins Square, on Friday morning, was by no means a success. On Boston Common, at home, with all the disadvantages of militia training in a difficult arm to be considered, we might not feel inclined to criticize harshly; but when a body of men are brought more than a hundred miles to give an exhibition drill, we have a right to expect it shall be a good one. This one was decidedly poor. Artillery movements are very tiresome if not executed rapidly and smartly. Especially, as in cavalry, must the individual instruction of the men be good. In the two batteries on Tompkins Square the cannoneers were so dilatory and slow that it was painful to watch them, for one used to the lightning rapidity of movement in the poorest battery in the U. S. service. It may be said that the space was too small. If so, there was still ample space for a single battery to manoeuvre, while the other waited its turn. The movements executed were the mere A B C of light artillery drill, viz.: Advance from the right in column of pieces; double into column of sections; in battery, action left; limber to the front; column of sections again; left into line; advance in line; right about; in battery; limber up; drivers and cannoneers dismount, march off, having guns and caissons in very confused lines, to be taken care of by the owners of the horses. One team undertook to break out on its own

hook, after the artillerymen had marched off, and was stopped by people from the crowd, while the visitors went to the hotel.

Taken all in all, the visit of the Massachusetts batteries is a lesson to us against the employment of militia for artillerymen under the present lax discipline and partial instruction. This battalion has fair officers, and a remarkably intelligent material for rank and file. As an infantry battalion, the men would very soon distinguish themselves for proficiency. As artillerymen, they probably never will rise above mediocrity. Artillery drill and practice demand an amount of labor, mental and bodily, that volunteer militia will not give, save in exceptional cases. Possibly each large city contains enough men, of the Seventh and Seventy-first regiment class, to man a single battery and come up to West Point artillery, as the Seventh has already to West Point infantry drill. A battalion or regiment of artillery, in volunteer militia, can hardly be other than a foredoomed failure. The cream of this battalion might possibly man three guns or even two sections with credit. With two batteries they are, with the best intentions, unequal to the task. They want less fuss and feathers, and more drill.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—Pursuant to orders from division and brigade headquarters, the regiment will parade in full-dress uniform, white trousers, plume, and white gloves (field and staff mounted), on Saturday, July 4. Assembly at regimental armory, Forty-fifth street and Broadway, at 6:15 o'clock A. M. As the First brigade will form on Broadway, left on Broome street, at 7:45 o'clock A. M., this command will leave the regimental armory at 6:45 A. M., prompt. Sergeants Robert R. Christie and Thomas F. Bladen, Company G, having passed the Board of Examination, are granted warrants.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—The Officers Rifle Club of this command shot for the long range badge last Friday. The scores are below:

| Name. | 200 yds. | 500 yds. | Total. |
|--|----------|----------|--------|
| Capt. Chas. S. Burns, Co. B..... | 19 | 22 | 41 |
| Lieut. Henry Fulton, Co. F..... | 20 | 20 | 40 |
| Lieut. Col. Gildersleeve..... | 18 | 21 | 39 |
| Capt. H. B. Smith, Co. D..... | 16 | 21 | 37 |
| Capt. J. T. Van Rensselaer, Co. E..... | 20 | 15 | 35 |
| Adj. W. H. Murphy..... | 16 | 19 | 35 |

FOURTH OF JULY PARADE.—Orders from the First division headquarters give the following information on Saturday's parade: His Excellency the President of the United States, is expected to review the command during its march. The route of march will be up Broadway, to and through Fourteenth street, to and up Fifth avenue to Madison square, where the point of review will be established. After passing in review the column will be dismissed at Twenty-seventh street, through which the various organizations will march to the east or west according to the location of their respective armories. Organizations whose armories are located above that street may continue up Fifth avenue. The commanding officer of Battery K will cause a national salute to be fired at meridian, on the Battery.

Orders from headquarters prescribe the following in addition to the above: The review will be conducted in accordance with the form for the review of a division in line, as prescribed by the tactics, so far as the nature of the ground will permit. The infantry will be formed in open order, the front rank outside of and against the curb, and the rear rank two yards in rear of the front. The rank of company officers will be two yards in front of the front rank, and the field officers will place themselves within one yard of the rank of company officers, the commanding officer of each organization slightly in advance. Brigade commanders will post themselves with their respective staffs on the right of their commands, and slightly in advance of the line of field officers. They will cause their commands to salute upon the arrival of the reviewing officer at a point twenty yards from the right of the brigades. To permit the passage of the reviewing officer along the rear of the line, the centre brigade will form in the same order on the opposite side of the street, as near to the curb line as possible, immediately after the reviewing officer has passed its front. The right brigade will then form in the same manner, and the left brigade will also be so formed as soon as the reviewing officer has passed its front. The artillery and cavalry organizations will likewise form on the opposite side of the street, the latter having in both instances the distances between the rank, company and field officers reduced as much as possible. Particular attention is called to the honors prescribed for the President.

FIRST BRIGADE.—In compliance with orders from division headquarters, this brigade will form in deployed line, on the east side of Broadway, the left resting on Broome street, at 7:45 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, the 4th inst.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

NOTICE.—We are happy to acknowledge the receipt of orders, etc., from the Seventy-ninth and Fifth regiments this week. Outside of the First brigade, the Fifth is the only regiment that has so far honored us with information of intended movements. If adjutants and commanding officers would realize that in sending early notification of movements to the office of the JOURNAL they are entitling themselves to proper mention in the only military journal in the United States, we should not be compelled to call their attention to these neglects. From the various stations of the Regular Army we receive constant news, which enables us to make the JOURNAL a complete diary of Army news. We ought not to expect less from our citizen soldiery. By means of the JOURNAL, our American militia is kept constantly before the eyes of regular officers both in America and Europe. It seems to us that proper pride in the standing of the Volunteer militia service, on the part of its members, would dictate the sending of routine news to our office as early as possible, knowing that their short-

comings will be commented on by general officers of war experience, and aid in producing the impression already too prevalent, of slackness of discipline in the National Guard.

—COMPANY D, Twenty-eighth battalion, Captain Doebbling, had a picnic and drill at Reiter's park last week.

—EX-CAPTAIN Philip Brenner, of Company G, same command, was buried on Saturday afternoon, June 27.

—THE headquarter nights of the Second division and Eleventh brigade for the next two months will be July 15, August 5 and 19.

—DR. W. F. Swalen has been appointed brigade surgeon of the Fifth brigade vice Dr. Kemp, resigned.

—IN the course of a few weeks a new company (G) will be mustered into the Thirteenth regiment. It is said that ex-Captain John Loefferts will command it.

—COMPANY I, of the same command, Captain Cochen, intend to "moonlight it" in the Eastern District some time this summer. On the 18th inst. they will enjoy an excursion.

—THE target practice of Klein's Separate Troop Cavalry, First Division, has been postponed to Thursday, July 30, when the troop will proceed to Creedmoor with the Washington Grays.

—FIRST Battalion Infantry, Colonel Webster, will parade in full-dress, field and staff mounted, on Saturday. Assembly 6:30 A. M.

—SECOND brigade, Colonel Conkling, parades in full uniform on the Fourth. Line formed on Broadway, right resting on Howard street, at 7:30 A. M. The brigade staff report mounted at headquarters of commander, corner Fourth street and Broadway, same hour.

—THE contemplated target excursion of Company B, Thirty-second, has been postponed *sine die* on account of the regimental target practice at Creedmoor on August 17. This is as it should be.

—A REGIMENTAL court-martial of the Thirty-second regiment will convene at the armory on July 30. Detail for the court: Captain Louis Finkelmeyer. Delinquents are strongly recommended to settle, and avoid extra fines.

—LAST week Colonel Roehr, of the Thirty-second, presented to Major Edwin F. Cole, of the Ordnance Department, and engineer officer of Seventh brigade staff, with a Rebel flag captured by Captains Heilstein and Haffner during the war. One of the main features of the presentation was the absence of distinguished guests, wine, and speeches.

—THE following appointments in the Forty-seventh regiment, Brooklyn, are announced: Henry M. Tobitt, sergeant-major, vice James H. Ronshaw, discharged—expiration term of service; George L. Davenport, commissary sergeant, vice H. M. Tobitt, promoted; Alfred W. Groux, right general guide, vice J. H. Freeborn, returned to his company; Wm. H. Waterman, ordnance sergeant, original appointment; Second Lieutenant Edward Lawrence, of Company G, has resigned. George W. A. Phelan, of Company A, has been reduced to the ranks.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Third brigade, M. V. M., will go into encampment at the State camp grounds, in South Framingham, on the 8th of September. The First battalion of Light Artillery, Major Follett, returned from its trip to New York, Saturday. The National Lancers, numbering about sixty-five men, on foot saluted the battalion as it marched by. The latter paid a marching salute to its hosts as they moved to the front and escorted their guests to the armory on Bulfinch street. On arriving at the armory, the military formed a hollow square in the drill-room, when Captain Neal, of the Lancers, in a few well-chosen remarks, welcomed Major Follett and his command. Major Follett replied gracefully, after which the artillery men were invited to the dining hall of the Lancers, where a collation was spread. The battalion was dismissed to the company commanders, and returned to their respective armories. The old uniforms of the Ninth regiment, Second and Fourth Infantry battalions and First Artillery battalion have been condemned by the inspectors. Orders have been issued for the inspection of the uniforms of all the companies of the First regiment, except Companies C, D, and F, beginning with Company E. The new uniform of the Fourth battalion is to be of a very neat pattern. It is being made by L. D. Boies and Son, and will be finished, August 11, in season for wear at the annual muster. The coat is to be cut in English style, and will be dark blue police broadcloth, trimmed on sleeve and skirt with light (lieutenant) blue and gold lace, with buff knots on the shoulder. The trousers are to be of light blue doeskin, worn with buff leggings. The "battalion cap," made by Bent and Bush, is to be of the French pattern. Harrington and Co. furnish the leggings. Company B, Massachusetts Guard, of Cambridge, Fourth battalion, has fifty active members, and will muster within two weeks a sufficient number to fill the company to completion. A drum corps is about to be organized in the Fourth battalion. Elementary drills will take place as soon as uniforms are issued. Brigadier-General Burroll has appointed J. Q. A. Brackett, Esq., as judge-advocate of the First brigade, vice P. A. Collins, resigned, and a commission was sent down from the State House, yesterday. Mr. Brackett is one of the most popular young members of the Suffolk bar, and is at present in the Common Council. The uniform of the First Artillery battalion looks very natty, and pleases both officers and men. The contract was awarded to Earle and Co., of Boston. The uniform is made strictly regulation, and the order, which in every way did great credit to that excellent firm, was executed in sixteen days. The veterans of Company E, Thirteenth regiment Massachusetts Volunteers held a meeting on Tuesday evening, July 2, at the Highland House, Elliot square, in the Roxbury district.

CONNECTICUT.—The First regiment companies generally have suspended drills during the "heated term." There is some excitement visible in the columns of our friend of the "Knap-sack" as to the competitive drill between the so-called Hillyer and Sarsfield Guards. It seems that our reporter was compelled to leave the ground before the drill was over, to view the more important inauguration ceremonies, and learned awfully from rumor that the Sarsfields had won. We learn from the "Knap-sack" that the Hillyers were subsequently adjudged winners. Let the Hillyers have due praise. At the same time we must urge that these company drill challenges are generally prejudicial to the usefulness of regiments. They encourage the old fashioned fuss-and-feathers style of doing things, which originated the names of "Guards" for single companies, and they also do much to embitter a rivalry that should be generous, and make it productive of bad feeling, especially where, as in the case of these Hillyer Guards, their representative paper keeps up a fire of bragadocio, from week to week, over what was really a very trifling affair.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The *North-German Gazette* gives a denial to the statement recently published that the Imperial German Government intends acquiring a colony to serve as a naval station. It adds that no such intention exists, nor is any naval station required; and further, that the possession of a colony would be more disadvantageous than profitable to Germany.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "There is good authority for the statement that the German Chancellor proposes to take the initiative in negotiations which are to lead to the adoption of an international code of maritime law. Prince Bismarck will, it is added, shortly make overtures to various Governments interested in maritime affairs, with a view to bring about this object."

The *Lord Clyde*, armor-clad, has been under repair at Keyham, England. From an official investigation it has been resolved that all the machinery attached to the engine and boiler departments of the ship shall be taken out, as she is not considered to be of further use for sea service, "dry rot" being so extensive as to render her useless. It is expected that she will be prepared for a training ship.

A PARLIAMENTARY return contains correspondence on the subject of the enormous expense attending recruiting for English regiments quartered in India. In the Cavalry the cost is £136 per recruit; in the Infantry, £63; in the Horse Artillery, £78; and in the Foot Artillery, £58, giving a mean average of £84. This is a wide difference from £19 14s., the average for ten years' ending 1859, when the Government of India was in the hands of the Honorable East India Company.

The *Borsseneitung*, referring to a report recently published of the present state of the German Navy, observes that, unfortunately, the most important of the German ironclads—the *König Wilhelm*—is still not to be regarded as an efficient ship of war. In 1870 all naval men in Germany were agreed that this colossal ship would prove an extraordinary success. Yet it was soon found that none of its boilers were fit for service, and now that its boilers have been made good the ship has struck in the sand at Wilhelmshafen, and from seven to eight months must elapse before the works necessary for setting it afloat again can be completed. This new misfortune is attributed to the silting up of the harbor, which is proceeding at a very rapid rate.

In Parliament recently, in answer to the question whether authority has been given to the Government of the Dominion of Canada to use in the Mercantile Marine "ensigns" other than those now used by vessels of the United Kingdom, the under Secretary of State said: "It is quite true that a vessel—and as a matter of fact, I believe, several British vessels registered in the North American Provinces—recently arrived at Havre flying the red ensign with the badge of the Dominion of Canada emblazoned in the fly. This course, however, was not irregular, as the use of flags of that description by vessels registered in the colonies has been duly authorized by Her Majesty's Government."

In the English House of Lords, the Earl of Derby said in reply to a question as to the objects of the proposed international conference at Brussels that a few weeks ago Her Majesty's Government received an intimation that the Russian Government intended to propose an international conference to be held at Brussels for the purpose of considering and discussing the laws and usages of war as carried on by armies in the field, with a view to the introduction of something like a more uniform system in such matters. Among the subjects proposed to be treated were mentioned the exercise of military authority in an enemy's country, the distinction to be drawn between combatants and non-combatants, treatment of prisoners of war, the lawfulness of reprisals, and various other matters of similar character. We have not, as yet, sent any reply as to taking part in that conference. We have placed ourselves in communication with other Governments with a view to ascertain their intentions on the subject, and when we hear their intentions we shall be able to say whether we shall take part in the conference or not.

DR. NEUMAYER has recently exhibited before the Berlin Geographical Society a photographic apparatus designed for the determination of the temperature and of the currents at great depths in the ocean. The invention is composed of a copper-box, hermetically sealed and furnished with an exterior appendix made like a rudder. In the interior is a mercury thermometer and a compass, each enclosed in a glass receptacle into which are admitted traces of nitrogen gas. A small electric battery completes the apparatus. When the latter is allowed to descend attached to a sounding line, the action of the current on its rudder causes it to assume a parallel direction, thus indicating the set of the flow by the relative position of compass, needle, and rudder. The thermometer of course shows the surrounding temperature. In order to fix these indications, a piece of photographic paper is suitably disposed near the glass cases containing the instruments. Then at the proper time a current of electricity is established through the gas in the receptacles, causing an intense violet light, capable of acting chemically upon the paper for a sufficient length of

time to allow of the photographing thereon of the shadows of the compass needle and of the mercury column. Within three minutes, it is said, the operation is complete, when the apparatus is hoisted and the paper removed.

INFORMATION has been received from the commander of the exploring expedition sent by the Argentine government to Patagonia, who reports under date of October 27, last year, as follows: We arrived in the schooner-of-war *Chubut* and proceeded up the Salinas River some fifteen miles, where we grounded our craft to undergo some repairs. On the 3d of December dispatched an exploring party to ascertain the source of the Santa Cruz River; after travelling a distance of 300 miles Lieutenant Frielberg reached the lake on the 23d of December, and found a magnificent sheet of water twenty-seven miles long, 100 in circumference, and the mouth of the river (bar) 9,000 yards wide and of an easy access. The river is navigable throughout, and even at low water has not less than nine to ten feet depth. Another outlet to the westward also has its origin in the lake, emptying into the Pacific, distant thirty-two miles. The exploring party of Lieutenant Frielberg descended the Santa Cruz in twenty-six hours, the current carrying them at the rate of six miles per hour. They report having found some rich samples of coal and gold dust. Another expedition, under the same command, has been sent up the River Gallegos.

"OUR American cousins," says the *London United Service Gazette*, "have a manner of showing respect to eminent naval and military officers which might, we think, be developed to a greater extent than yet obtains amongst ourselves. On the death of an officer of especial merit, the Secretary of State for the military or naval department notifies the fact in a general order, gives a summary of his services, passes such brief eulogy on the deceased as his character and achievements appear to deserve, and further gives instructions to the branch of the service to which he belonged to show those honors to his memory which the Minister may deem appropriate. In the *Army and Navy Journal* of New York of the 30th ult. we find three such orders. In the first, the Secretary for War announces 'with deep pain' the death of Brigadier-General A. B. Dyer, chief of ordnance. In this case, minute guns were ordered to be fired from Springfield and other arsenals, the national flag to be displayed half-mast high, and officers of the department to wear mourning for thirty days. 'With feelings of deep sorrow the adjutant-general announces to the officers of the department the decease of a former member, Major-General G. L. Hartsuff,' and calls upon the officers to wear a badge of mourning for thirty days. Again, 'It is the sad duty of the Secretary of the Navy to make known to the naval service the death of Rear-Admiral W. B. Shubrick, senior officer of the Retired List, in his eighty-fourth year.'

The *Borsseneitung* says it is feared in military circles at Berlin that at the forthcoming International Congress at Brussels, England will not be disposed to make any important concession as to the use of explosive projectiles in time of war. It has been ascertained that, in 1868, when a similar meeting was held at St. Petersburg, the English Government instructed its representative to be very careful in avoiding any measure which would be calculated to hinder the improvement of weapons used in warfare, adding that England cannot forego the advantages it has hitherto derived from her superior mechanical skill and inventive spirit in this respect. At the same time, reference was made to a statistical report prepared in the French War Department, from which it appeared that the losses of armies in battle since the introduction of arms of precision and long-range guns have been relatively much less than when the old-fashioned artillery and muskets were in use. In the battle of Friedland, for instance, the losses of the French were fourteen per cent., and of the Russians thirty per cent. of their respective troops; at Wagram, the French lost thirteen per cent., and the Austrians fourteen per cent.; at the Moskowa, the French thirty-three per cent., and the Russians forty-four per cent.; and at Waterloo, the French thirty-six per cent., and the Allies thirty per cent. Forty years later, when the new arms had been introduced, the loss of the French and Austrians at Magenta was seven per cent. each only; while at Solferino, the losses of the French and Sardinians were ten per cent., and of the Austrians eight per cent.

We should like, says the *London Iron*, to see an official, full, true, and particular account of the 15,000,000 of Boxer cartridges rumored to have been recently returned from India to the Arsenal, as having been destroyed in store by galvanic action, and the brass-foil case eaten away and pitted with holes, as if it had been pricked with pin-holes for the purposes of a riddle or sieve—a result which, we presume with the cognisance of the War Office officials, was foretold to the Indian authorities. We wonder whether any modern Asmodeus entertained the Emperor of Russia, on his recent visit to Woolwich, with an instructive record of the Arsenal. An inspection of the cartridge machinery might have been fitly accompanied by an account of the original research, by a Special Committee of the War Office, for an improved cartridge; and of the subsequent award of the premium of £400 to Mr. G. H. Daw. If sympathy for

an inventor were to suggest congratulation on such a success, as conducting infallibly to fame and fortune, H.I.M. would learn that these things are managed differently in official England—especially at Woolwich—and he would be taught to admire the happy thought whereby the inventor was left out in the cold, and the principles of his successful cartridge, and his special machinery for its manufacture, were adopted for the official cartridge. This not only weighs fourteen per cent. more than the original Daw cartridge, of which it is the mere verisimilitude, but is such an ingenious combination of copper, brass, iron, and lead, with saltpetre, charcoal, and sulphur in its contents, that its excellent qualifications as a galvanic pile, under the influences of moisture and heat, easily prevail over the protective powers of the varnish, on which fond reliance was placed—tests the 15,000,000 ball-cartridges above mentioned. When H.I.M. came to reflect upon the rapid firing of the modern breech-loading rifled small-arm, whereby, at ten rounds per minute, ten minutes' firing, mayhap in the smoke of battle, would exhaust the 100 rounds which constitute the service supply of ammunition for the infantry soldier; and farther upon the importance, in actual service, of the question how soldiers may carry an adequate supply of serviceable ammunition, and how best to provide adequate means of transport for the conveyance and supply thereof to the troops; the merits of the system whereby the durability of the cartridge is impaired, and its weight and cost increased by 16 1-2 per cent. or more, would meet with the appreciation and admiration they so well deserve.

THE GATLING GUN.

In transmitting the official report of "the Board of Officers appointed by S. O. No. 108, A. G. O., May 31, 1873, on Gatling Guns of Large Calibre for Flank Defence," the Board of Engineers for Fortifications give expression to their own views in the letter which follows, and the publication of which completes the discussion of the subject.

OFFICE BOARD OF ENGINEERS FOR FORTIFICATIONS, }
ARMY BUILDING, NEW YORK, Feb. 3, 1874. }

GENERAL:

The Board of Engineers for Fortifications having examined the report referred to them by your indorsement of January 23, 1874, of a special board of officers upon the introduction of the Gatling gun for flank-defence in fortifications, have the honor to submit the following views thereon. The experimental firings with the Gatling gun compared with those of the 8-inch howitzer and 24-pounder Napoleon are clearly set forth and fully discussed by the officers conducting these firings, and this board concur generally in their deductions and conclusions. While a good flank-defence of most of our forts may not require the introduction of the Gatling gun, its use as an auxiliary in special cases may be desirable.

The fire of canister, 440 bullets at once, has the effect of a volley, and the first discharge may completely break an assaulting column. This volley effect of the howitzer is in part made up by the continuity of fire of the Gatling, and the combination of the two, the latter filling up the intervals between the volleys, would seem to be superior to either singly, unless the number of howitzers gives a rapidity of fire approaching continuity.

The Gatling requires fewer gunners for its service, and there are some small works where the garrisons may be quite limited on the breaking out of war necessitating economy of men in the service of the pieces. These guns on the ramparts in such works, would supply the place of a large number of soldiers. In many of our works the strength is superabundant, and either system of flank-defence will doubtless be sufficient. Before determining to what extent the Gatling may be introduced as an auxiliary, it will be necessary to take up our permanent works *seriatim* and discuss the probabilities and nature of the attack, and decide therefrom if any change in the flank-guns will be required. From their position and strength many forts will need no change. In the more exposed works, especially in the cases noted by the board, the Gatling will doubtless aid flank-defence.

2d. This board give it as their opinion that a number of Gatling guns may be effectually used on the parapet of works, as being more accurate in their fire at a distance upon reconnoitering parties, both by land and water, than field-artillery, or pieces in position, or even musketry, and they can be served with less exposure. Many of the barbette-batteries that have been recommended by this board are isolated and unsupported by permanent works. Some small keeps will probably be built to protect them. The Gatling gun will be found very efficient in these keeps to clear the advanced batteries if attacked by boat or shore parties with a view to spiking the guns, and will sweep the approaches to such batteries. Further, the Gatling gun will prove very serviceable in firing into the embrasures of iron-clad ships that approach within 1,000 or 1,200 yards of a fort. For these various purposes it will be perceived that each fort may use judiciously a number of Gatling guns, and their utility may be further developed when once introduced into service. The study of each fortified position should be made before determining, even in a general manner, the number of such guns needed.

Though concurring generally in the deductions of the special board as to the utility of the Gatling gun in many positions, a thorough discussion of our forts may show, as before stated, that only a limited portion of them will need the auxiliary assistance of the Gatling gun for an efficient flank-defence. Its efficiency in

field-works, not only for flank but for direct fire, seems unquestionable.

The report of the board on Gatling guns, with letter of transmittal, are herewith returned, (in separate package, by mail).

Respectfully submitted.

J. G. BARNARD,
Col. of Eng. and Bvt. Maj. Gen.
Z. B. TOWER,
Lieut. Col. of Eng. and Bvt. Maj. Gen.
H. G. WRIGHT,
Lieut. Col. of Eng. and Bvt. Maj. Gen.
Brig. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

FIFTH INDORSEMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
WASHINGTON, February 6, 1874.

Respectfully returned to the War Department, with report of the Board of Engineers for Fortifications upon the matter of the use of Gatling guns, and report of board on Gatling guns. The views and suggestions contained in the report of the board of engineers are approved.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Engineers.

The recommendations of the Chief of Ordnance are approved.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. T. CROSBY, Chief Clerk.

FEBRUARY 11, 1874.

In continuation of this subject we reprint the following article from the English *Broad Arrow* of June 6:

On the tactical employment of mitrailleuses few probably of those who witnessed the display made by our small force of mounted artillery at Woolwich the other day were aware that the Monarch before whom defied that much-admired Army had ready for the field at least four mitrailleuses for every gun we showed upon the Common.

Yet such is the case; without including the Army of the Caucasus, Russia will soon have an artillery amounting to 235 batteries of eight pieces, or a total of 1880 field-guns, besides forty-seven batteries of mitrailleuses. As each battery of mitrailleuses also consists of eight pieces, their total would be 376.

Most of the Great Powers have now introduced the mitrailleuse into their field armament, and we ourselves have done so experimentally. Though no organized battery of this weapon exists in England, we possess a few for trial, made by contract by Sir W. Armstrong and Co. This firm recently exhibited at Vienna a Gatling very similar to the Service one.

Several different natures of mitrailleuses are used, but before describing them we will enter into the more general and somewhat vexed questions as to how and where they should be employed.

The sole experience we have as to their utility in actual warfare is that gained from the Franco-German war. When that gigantic struggle commenced, France had about 200 mitrailleuses equipped and organized for the field; much mystery enveloped the new weapon, and most exaggerated reports of its powers were circulated amongst the French troops. Upon the German side, however, there were no machine guns, except two batteries of (so-called) revolver-cannon on the field system, belonging to the Bavarian Army, the German staff in consequence took every opportunity of decrying the mitrailleuse and underrating the deadly effects of its fire.

From the contradictory reports received during the war, it was difficult for impartial observers to determine the true tactical value of this firearm. Fortunately, a committee of officers, with Colonel Wray, C.B., Royal Artillery, as president, had been appointed in August, 1870, to examine into the merits of various mitrailleuses. Having satisfied themselves that the Gatling was much the best of those submitted, this committee carried on exhaustive trials between that gun, a 9-pounder muzzle-loading rifled field-piece, and six soldiers armed with the Service Martini-Henry Rifle, at ranges between 300 and 1,200 yards. These trials took place at Shoeburyness on level ground, and resulted in the Gatling giving by far the greatest number of hits at the ranges mentioned.

After the termination of the war of 1870-71, the committee further examined a number of officers who were present, on either side, with the contending armies in France. Evidence of the most interesting nature was given by many officers who had heard the deadly rattle of the mitrailleuses, and seen its effects on the field of battle. At Gravelotte, at Bazailles, and elsewhere, but more especially at Sedan, it was shown that they had done terrible execution. Mr. Winn thus described an incident of the first-named action:

"It was about three o'clock that Malmaison was taken by our (the German) troops, and it was on some Uhlans who tried to cut off the retreat of some Voltigeurs that the mitrailleuse so terribly vindicated its character of destruction. A squadron rode forward with its usual pride and confidence; we heard the growl of this truly infernal machine; we saw an unwonted confusion in the Lancers' ranks; they wheeled and retired, leaving behind them thirty-two horses and as many men. They had unwittingly crossed the fatal line of fire; and had they remained to rescue their comrades, three minutes would have sufficed to put them in the same helpless condition. We had gone forward to the extreme point of the glen, and with our glasses could plainly see the gunners as they placed the fatal plate in the hydra-mouthed cannon."

Space will only allow of our quoting this single instance out of the many given before the committee, but the evidence taken by them may be thus summed up: French officers and those who witnessed the campaign

from the French side were generally in favor of employing mitrailleuses in the field, while the Prussian staff disapproved of their use. Almost all the English officers, however, who were with the German armies considered that they would be a most useful adjunct to artillery, under some circumstances. The French mitrailleuses were heavy, requiring as many as six horses for draught, and were certainly inferior to our Gatling gun.

It seems pretty clear that mitrailleuses in small numbers may be advantageously added to our armament; but all authorities on the subject agree that their tactical use in the field should be restricted to defensive operations, that they should generally be entrenched, and be kept masked, as far as possible, from artillery fire. It is especially where the enemy must advance over a narrow front, at some critical moment, and the ground is tolerably level, that this weapon might afford invaluable support to infantry.

The report of Colonel Wray's Committee, as well as those made to other Governments by officers ordered to inquire into the question, points out that whatever the value of mitrailleuses, they should not for a moment be confounded with field-guns, properly so called, their functions being totally different; they should not be used to replace a single gun, but only be looked upon as an auxiliary. As to organization for the field, it seems advisable that the mitrailleuse batteries should be manned and horsed by the artillery as an auxiliary to their own special arm. We find, however, that Austria attaches a battery of mitrailleuses to some of her Hungarian Militia Regiments; this arrangement is a bad one, for moving with infantry they would mutually hamper one another.

In France, Russia, and Spain we find mitrailleuse batteries forming part of the brigades of artillery; in Russia, a brigade of field artillery consists of five batteries of eight guns each and one of the same number of mitrailleuses; each brigade of Spanish artillery also contains one mitrailleuse battery of six pieces, in addition to five batteries of field guns. Colonel Wray's Committee proposed batteries of twelve Gatlings for our own Service.

Should these weapons be employed in the field in future wars, it is probable they will be kept with the reserve artillery of the division or army corps, so as to be well in hand when the general commanding desires support for his infantry at critical periods of defensive operations.

The moral effect of a bursting shell is always great, but more especially so when savage or semi-civilised enemies have to be encountered, while, as before mentioned, the mitrailleuse is innocuous where cover is available. For mountain or bush warfare, therefore, this weapon does not appear so well fitted as a light shell gun. The Americans, indeed, have just ordered fifty Gatlings for use by their troops on the Indian frontier, but the rolling prairies of the Far West do not afford much cover. The Gatlings in question are suited for carriage by pack animals if necessary.

Authorities on naval matters, both in England and America, seem to think that mitrailleuses might be very useful in ship's tops, and, under some circumstances, for boat operations. For boat service particularly their absence of recoil is in their favor, but should a landing be opposed by field artillery it is evident that boat guns must not be supplanted by them any more than field guns on shore.

There are, however, other purposes for which mitrailleuses seem eminently adapted, e. g.:

For flank defence of fortresses, for service in advanced trenches to repulse sorties, and, on the side of the besieged again, to defend the "imminent deadly" breach. Want of recoil, lightness, and mobility all combine to fit them for such service when we consider the rapidity of their fire.

The American Secretary of War, after receiving the reports of several boards of officers, lately recommended to Congress, that 292,600 dollars should be appropriated for the purchase of 209 Gatling guns, which were to be mounted in the short flanks of certain works, by the 1st July, 1874. Russia has also a number of mitrailleuses for her fortresses. For ourselves, Sir W. Armstrong and Co. have made a few Gatlings of 0.65 bore, for trial in the armament of our navy and coast defence. With the manufacturing capabilities at their command, our authorities have thought it well to make sure that we possess the best nature of mitrailleuse available before having large numbers made, and in this they have no doubt acted wisely.

Since the era of the Crimean war, numerous machine guns, some of very ingenious construction, have been brought to notice, and inventors are still striving to perfect them further. Various plans have been adopted to attain rapidity of fire. In Sir J. Scott Lillie's rifle battery, proposed before metallic cartridges had been introduced, a number of rifle barrels were placed in the same horizontal plane in a rigid frame, each having a separate revolving chamber to hold twenty or thirty cartridges. We find a similar construction as to the position of the barrels in one of the latest inventions, viz., the Palmcrantz mitrailleuse, patented by a Swedish Engineer, and which is capable of delivering as many as 560 shots per minute. A model of this weapon was exhibited at Vienna. Others attempted to utilise the principle of a revolver, a single barrel being fed by several chambers. As may easily be imagined, this plan was a failure, the barrel soon becoming red-hot if the fire was very rapid. The construction most used of late is that in which several rifle barrels are assembled round a common axis.

In the French mitrailleuse and in that of Christopher and Montigny (the Austrian service weapon) the barrels, 25 and 37 in number respectively, are stationary and enclosed in a casing, so that, as to exterior, they much resemble a field-gun. They are loaded by means of a cartridge plate which holds as many cartridges as there are barrels, and which is placed vertically into a slot behind them, much as the vent piece in an Arm-

strong gun. There is a firing arrangement in the breech behind the plate with a spring and striker for every cartridge. By means of a lever and screw the cartridge plate is jammed against breech ends of barrels, the cartridges pushed into these latter and then each barrel fired in quick succession or altogether as may be required. The cartridge plate has to be taken out and replaced by a new one on each discharge. These mitrailleuses can fire from 150 to 300 rounds per minute.

In the Gatling gun used by Russia, America, Turkey, etc., as well as by ourselves, a number of steel barrels secured to a central axis are made to revolve in a rigid framework and brought in succession opposite a similar number of locks in the rear part of the frame so that certain of the barrels are always in process of loading, others are being fired or having the cartridge cases extracted. The feed is given by means of a drum or hopper from which the cartridges drop upon a carrier, and the locks, acted on by cams, move backwards and forwards as a crank is turned, pushing in the cartridges, firing, and extracting the empty cases in succession. An ingenious automatic arrangement gives any required lateral spread. Gatlings vary in construction, and the Nobel pattern (as improved by General Gorloff) used by Russia, differs in many details from our own. They can be fired at the rate of from 200 to 400 rounds per minute.

The greatest rapidity of fire as yet obtained from a mitrailleuse is that given by the Palmcrantz invention, which, as before mentioned, can fire 500 rounds per minute. Some such rate of fire combined with great mobility is required, with the desideratum that the mechanism must be simple and not liable to damage or to get out of order.

When all these have been secured we shall doubtless hear more of this somewhat novel weapon.

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[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the nature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

CORWIN-HOADLEY.—June 17, at the Church of the Incarnation, Hartford, Conn., by the rector, Rev. C. F. Knight, Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. A. Corwin, U. S. Navy, to HARNETT L. HOADLEY, of Hartford.

KINZIE-BLACHFORD.—At Fort Craig, N. M., on the 10th day of June, at the residence of the commanding officer, Major E. W. Whittemore, U. S. A., by the Rev. F. O. Barstow, Lieutenant Geo. H. Kinzie, 15th Infantry, to MARY A. BLACHFORD, daughter of Mrs. E. S. Blachford, of Chicago, Ill.

WYGANT-SALLET.—At St. John's (M. E.) Church, Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., on the 20th of April, by the Rev. Dr. Warren, HENRY C. WYGANT, U. S. Army, to HELENA, daughter of Francisco Achilles Sallet, of Barcelona, Cuba.

WALKER-WHITEMORE.—On Tuesday, June 23, at the residence of Hon. John McKee, New York City, by his Grace Archbishop McCloskey, HENRY PERHINE WALKER, U. S. Army, to JEANNETTE SLOAT WHITEMORE, grand-daughter of the late Rear Admiral Sloat, U. S. Navy.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

BECKNAP.—At Keokuk, Iowa, June 8th, WILLIAM GOLDSMITH BECKNAP, eldest son of W. W. Becknap, Secretary of War, aged 19 years.

OBITUARY.

MERRILL.—At Fort Laramie, W. T., on Friday, 12th of June, LORING MERRILL, Corporal Co. B, 14th Infantry. Accidentally killed while in the performance of his duty.

At a meeting of the enlisted men of Co. B, 14th Infantry, on Thursday evening, June 18, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to take from our midst, our fellow comrade in arms, Corporal LORING MERRILL, Co. B, 14th Infantry;

And whereas, The removal of our esteemed companion and beloved comrade, in the early years of his usefulness as a soldier, and companionship as a friend, is an event that we deeply regret. Therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in all submission to the will of our all-wise Father, we can but deplore the loss we have sustained, and feel that by his death, a judicious non-commissioned officer, endeared to all by his impartial and upright bearing, has been taken from among us.

Resolved, That we, the enlisted men of Co. B, 14th Infantry, erect a monument to his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for publication.

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ODE TO THE DEPARTED.

DEDICATED to the memory of our late comrade and friend, Corporal Loring G. Merrill, Company B, Fourteen Infantry:

Farewell! brother, we must part,
On this earth to meet no more,
May your spirit rest in peace.
On that bright eternal shore,
There no shade of pain or sorrow,
O'er thy pathway, dark shall gleam,
And thy footsteps shall not falter,
Crossing o'er that shining stream.

Farewell! loved one, rest ye gently,
In your narrow cell of clay,
And your friends will ne'er forget you,
Or the day you passed away;
When in life you stood beside us,
Shared our joys, and sorrows too,
Then we gather'd sweet the flowers
In the bright fresh morning dew.

Farewell! comrade, we shall miss you,
As each duty we perform,
Miss thy voice and gentle footstep,
As thro' life we pass alone,
We are lonely, brother, lonely,
When we look upon your chair,
But, our heavenly Father called you,
Rest ye! brother, rest ye there.

Farewell! loved one, we have parted,
And no mother's form was there,
And no sister's hand of kindness,
Smooth'd thy dark and shining hair;
Strangers' round thy death-bed cather'd,
No friend to ease thy parting pain;
Farewell! comrade, brother, loved one,
May we meet in heav'n again.

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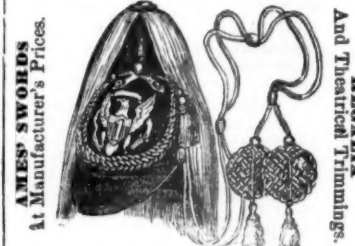
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